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Residence Leonard Coates Nursery Company, Morganhill, California.

INDEXED

Leonard Coates Nursery Co.

INDEXED

Fruit, Nut and Ornamental Trees
Shrubs, Plants and Roses

Established 1878
Incorporated 1905

Morganhill, Santa Clara Co., California



Budding and Cultivating in Our Fruit Tree Nursery

Please Read This Page Before Ordering

We grow a general fruit tree stock, nut trees, grape vines, and small fruits, and a large collection of hardy ornamental trees and shrubs.

We grow in our own orchards all of the varieties of fruit and nut trees, etc., that we propagate. Customers may, during the summer months, see the trees in bearing. We have also extensive grounds laid out in ornamental trees and shrubbery, located on gently sloping hills which command an entrancing view of the famous Santa Clara Valley towards its southern limit, this tract of seventy acres forming one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in the whole of California.

We make a specialty of growing such trees and plants that are best suited to California conditions, including, of course, our native trees, and it would well pay any who may contemplate the laying out of either an extensive park or a town lot to visit our grounds and be therefore better prepared to select the varieties which would be most pleasing and satisfactory.

Our trees are grown by ourselves on our own grounds. If at any time trees are purchased from other nurseries, customers will be so notified.

Our Fruit Tree Nurseries

Are on the Llagas Creek, two miles southeast from our home place near Morganhill, and consist of over fifty acres of land admirably adapted to the purpose.

Please Note Carefully

Location—Our freight, express and postoffice are at Morganhill, and our office, orchards, experimental grounds, and Eucalyptus groves, seventy acres in all, are within three-quarters of a mile from Railroad. We are on the main S. P. line between San Francisco and the South, with ready access to the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys via Niles and Tracy.

Shipping—Give plain directions as to route and whether by freight or express. We recommend express for all except large shipments.

Responsibility—We cannot be held liable for any damage that may result from delays in transportation or through the inability of the horticultural officers to make prompt inspection.

Orders—We aim to fill orders in rotation as received, and will always endeavor to use the utmost promptness. If customers would order early and leave it to our discretion when to ship, annoying delays would be avoided. Even if the land is not ready for planting, it is much better to have the trees ready, bundles opened and roots well covered in a shallow trench.

Substitutions—Always state, in a mixed order, if any substitutions may be made or not. If "no substitution" is written on order, such instructions will be carefully heeded.

Complaints—All claims for shortage or any other possible mistakes must be made within two days after receipt of stock, or they cannot be allowed. Carefully examine trees or plants upon arrival. If anything is wrong notify us at once, adjustments, if any are needed, are made at this time.

Quarantine Laws—It is to our interest to take every precaution to ship nothing but stock that is clean and healthy; we could not afford to do otherwise. The law has often worked a hardship upon planter and nurseryman, owing to inadequate measures for inspection of stock at point of destination, and consequent delays in delivery. Our trees are all shipped under the County Commissioner's certificate.

Guarantee of Genuineness—While every care is taken to sell stock true to name and description, mistakes may sometimes occur, in which case, on proper proof being presented, we shall be ready to refund the amount paid or will replace such trees or other stock.

In addition to precautions usually taken, we now make a practice of labeling trees, etc., in the nursery before they are dug, thus rendering any mistakes practically impossible.

It is mutually understood and agreed to between purchaser and ourselves that such guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than the original amount paid for any stock that may prove to be untrue. If this is not agreed to by purchaser, trees or plants must be returned at once.

Packing—This is done in the best manner and charges made simply to cover cost of material used. No charge for cartage to railroad.

The charge per bale would amount to about 15 cts. to 50 cts. according to size, and for ornamental stock from 25 cts. to \$1.00 per box.



Four-year Pedigreed Blenheim Apricots in Orchard of G. W. Cole, Hollister.

A Few Words to the Point



HERE are many important points to consider before deciding on the purchase of nursery stock, and one of the best means of getting at the truth of the matter is a consultation with someone whose experience, observation, and study tend to qualify him as competent to offer advice. Since the founding of our nursery in 1878 it has always been our aim to gather information from as wide a field as possible, to discover where certain conditions are similar or methods applicable here, and to import from foreign countries those varieties of fruit or ornamental trees which seemed most likely to promise success in our own State. We could refer to a long list of fruit now catalogued in the leading nurseries which we first introduced.

We must have the best stocks, the best fruits, the best plants. This is necessary to the fruit, seed, and flower industries. While nurserymen are most vitally interested in the prevention of the spread of plant diseases, or of insect pests, we are sure the public is not aware of the extra expense all this entails. The need is felt for a plum stock which may be resistant to oak fungus; we are experimenting with various stocks for this purpose, imported from Europe at great cost. We are importing some of the best strains of prunes grown in the Agen district in the south of France, and have abundant corroborative testimony proving that we are right in what we have for many years contended, that we have in California several varieties of so-called "French" or Agen prunes all grown under one name. This our Mr. Leonard Coates discovered twenty-seven years ago, and read a paper on the subject before a Fruit-Growers' Meeting. The statement was paid little attention to until the last two or three years, when growers themselves admit the soundness of the proposition, and other nurserymen are beginning to follow our lead. We have, on our own grounds, large plantations of all these various strains of French prunes which, as Professor Hedrick says, "are worthy of varietal recognition."

We do not claim that all our stock is "pedigreed;" this would take generations to accomplish. But we do claim that we are the original practical demonstrators of the idea that all fruits may be improved by a more careful and systematic attention to the propagation of bud variants as well as to the probability of improvement by propagation only from the most prolific and vigorous individuals. A "bud variant," which after propagation therefrom by bud or graft reproduces faithfully its individual characteristics, is "fixed," and worthy "of varietal recognition." Such "varieties" we have called "pedigreed," and none other. Some of the Professors in Horticulture have taken exception to the term, but as they offer no other phrase sufficiently explanatory, and as there does not appear to be one in the English language, we claim the right to use it in this connection.

It will readily be seen that all of this means a much greater cost in the production of a tree ready for planting. It is for the planter to decide if trees so grown are not worth much more than those propagated in the ordinary way.

Mr. Geo. Ridley, of San Jose, Calif, who has been a cherry grower for 40 years, referring to a wonderful cherry tree from which he has propagated trees now bearing, and with same characteristics, remarked: "I would rather pay \$1.00 for every such pedigreed tree than 5 cents for any other."

In starting our new Experimental grounds at Morganhill we planted stocks which could be grafted over as occasion offered with scions from certain trees of special merit, as well as from some which already deserved the name "pedigreed." Thus we now have an orchard, nearly complete, of bearing trees from which our buds and grafts are secured, an orchard of fruit and nut trees for propagating purposes unequalled in the State.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

There are, strictly speaking, but two seasons in California, summer and winter, and planting should begin as soon as the ground can be properly prepared after the first rains.

When Trees are received, open the bale at once, untie the bunches, and spread the trees in a trench, covering the roots well with fine earth. Keep roots moist and shaded while exposed to the air. **Dig large holes**, not less than two feet deep by two and one-half feet wide, and larger, if the soil is hard or rocky. Throw in some fine surface soil, leaving the bottom of hole convex; plant the tree at about same depth as it stood in the nursery, first trimming the ends of roots and cutting off broken parts; press earth firmly about the roots; this is very important.

Remember, however good the tree, or however thorough the cultivation, if it is not well planted, the best results cannot be expected.

Prune the trees by cutting back, if one year old, to about one and one-half feet from the ground. No definite rule can be given, as the cut must be made where the buds are strong and plump.

The lateral, or side branches, as with peaches, almonds, and apricots should be shortened to within three or four inches of the main stem, but not cut off entirely.

Shading the Trunk. It is very important that the trunks of young trees should be shaded, to protect from "sun-scald," which may affect the trees any time in the year, and cause much trouble afterwards. Borerers are attracted to a diseased bark or fermenting sap; a "hide-bound" condition often ensues, or "gumming," as with the cherry, and all because the trunk is not kept shaded while young. We can supply the best protectors for this purpose at about half a cent each, by the thousand, according to size required, but we prefer to use burlap cut into strips, and wrapped loosely around the trunk below the ground to within a short distance of the top.

Sun-scald is caused by rapid and extreme changes in temperature and the more frequent the change, the worse the injury. It is always found on the south side of the tree where the sun's rays strike the tree on bright days and start active life in the portion of the bark subjected to the heat of the sun. When the temperature drops again, the protoplasm is killed and the soluble compounds formed by the renewal of activities then decompose. Sunscald occurs both in summer and in winter, but the damage is greater in winter, because of the more extreme temperatures and the fact that the trunk is less protected after the leaves fall.

After-Cultivation must be thorough and nothing is better than a vigorous use of the two pronged vineyard hoe for several feet around each tree for a year or two.

After-Pruning. Full directions cannot be given in a limited space. The methods vary greatly in the different climatic conditions of California, but all fruit trees require an annual pruning of some kind. We should be pleased to give detailed directions as to pruning of any particular variety of tree in any part of the State.

The vase-shaped, goblet, or open center should, however, invariably be the form in which the fruit tree should be pruned. Trees should not be cut back to less than 18 inches from the ground, and not more than 2 feet. One year after, three or four, never more than four, branches should be selected to form the head. These should be several inches apart, on different sides of main trunk. If too close together, they form ugly crotches, which in after years often cause breaking down of the branches. These three or four branches are then shortened to 6 inches or a foot, cut carefully to an outside bud on the side from which prevailing winds come, and to an inside bud on the opposite side; all other growth is cut off clean. The next year, the continuation of these three or four branches is cut back, as at first, but leaving about 1½ ft. of growth to each, all other strong or upright growing branches being cut out, the small, or lateral shoots being shortened to 3 or 4 inches. The third year this process is continued, except that, instead of cutting out all the upright growing branches other than the continuation of the three or four first selected, occasionally one or more may be left where there may seem to be room, the same being shortened in to a foot or

so. Attend to all of these details, and by the exercise of a little mechanical skill as well as common sense and horticultural theory properly applied, and you will have a vase-shaped, sturdy tree. With slight modification, this process should be continued indefinitely, the extra size and quality of the fruit paying several times over for extra expense involved. Peaches, when they come into bearing, require more severe cutting back.

Do not forget that the "French prune" is no exception in these general instructions. It requires this regular, systematic pruning as much as any other fruit tree.

Service Department. If customers will so indicate on Order Blank, we shall be more than pleased to place their names on a list to receive personal letters from time to time, containing reminders or suggestions as to care of trees or anything which may assist in the welfare and ultimate success of the orchard. We want to be of use to our customers believing that our interests are mutual.

Dwarf Fruit Trees. Trees are dwarfed by being grafted upon certain stocks for that purpose, and by means of a system of summer and winter pruning, and, occasionally, by the main roots being pruned for several years after planting. The object is, whatever the method pursued, to diminish the flow of sap so that the wood will ripen earlier, and fruit spurs form sooner.

The apple, for this purpose, is grafted on the Paradise stock, the pear on the quince, the cherry on the Mahaleb, and, sometimes, the peach and apricot on plum. A continued shortening in of all strong growing shoots is necessary as well as close winter pruning, the resulting tree being sturdy, and of more or less bush-like habit, bearing very fine fruit and beginning to produce much sooner than ordinary standard trees. These trees are useful for small lots, in town, and for the home orchard, where space is limited. The pear on quince root is the only dwarf fruit tree much in demand in California, and this succeeds admirably in very heavy, moist land, and should be planted at a distance not exceeding sixteen feet apart.

Distance Apart. Stone fruits, not less than 24 feet; pears on pear root, 25 feet; apples, 30 feet; almonds, 24 feet; walnuts not less than 40 feet. The following table gives the number of plants to the acre at given distances apart, also a rule by which any other distances may easily be computed.

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| 4x 4 feet apart..... | 2722 |
| 5x 5 " " | 1742 |
| 6x 6 " " | 1210 |
| 7x 7 " " | 807 |
| 8x 8 " " | 680 |
| 10x10 " " | 435 |
| 20x20 " " | 109 |
| 22x22 " " | 90 |
| 24x24 " " | 75 |
| 25x25 " " | 69 |
| 30x30 " " | 48 |
| 35x35 " " | 35 |
| 40x40 " " | 27 |
| 50x50 " " | 17 |
| 60x60 " " | 12 |

Rule. To find the number of plants required for one acre when the square method is followed, multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of trees to the acre.

We wish to emphasize the importance of strict attention to the handling and care of trees as above briefly outlined. We have had occasion to investigate cases of complaint of trees not growing well, and invariably, without a single exception, the cause has been gross lack of proper care in some particular.

Different roots for different soils. For the driest soils, or where the water level falls low, and where there is no clay subsoil, the apricot root is to be recommended. On this root the apricot and the peach do very well, also some varieties of plum or prune. Where the soil is inclined to be dry and is well drained naturally, the almond root is preferable, and it is harder than the apricot, standing better if the roots should penetrate to clay or more or less impervious rocky strata. The almond and the French prune succeed especially well on this root,



Hay Field on our Morganhill land yielding 4 tons to the acre, showing the kind of land on which our stock is grown.

as do also other varieties of plum, peaches, and apricots. The peach root is more adaptive than either of the preceding, succeeding in a wider range of soils. It will thrive in heavy soil, if water does not stand too near the surface in the spring, and will also succeed in fairly dry, or sandy soils, although in the latter, irrigation would be helpful. The peach is generally propagated on peach root. Apricots, almonds, French prunes, and most other varieties of plum do well on peach root.

The apple requires a rich soil, with plenty of moisture. Pears do well on heavy or very wet soil, but if extremely wet and heavy, the quince root should be used, in which case the trees should be planted fifteen feet apart, as they grow small and stocky, produce while young; bear very large fruit.

The Myrobolan Plum root is most largely used for the plum or prune family where the soil is heavy and inclined to be wet late in the spring; or where there is a clay subsoil. It is also a good stock for the apricot in similar locations but it is better to plant the apricot only where the soil would be congenial to the peach, apricot, or almond root. Many orchards have proved failures because of misplanting in regard to the root being unsuited to the soil conditions.

One of the best plum stocks for the prune, or plum family, is known as the "Mussell." We have a limited number of trees on this root. It is stronger growing than Myrobolan, and, in Europe, trees on it bear better than on any other stock. It is quite possible that in some soils there are varieties of plum roots better adapted than the Myrobolan.

INSECT PESTS AND TREE DISEASES

There are certain formulas in the matter of insect control concerning which there is little change or difference of opinion. It is always advisable, however, to consult the State Horticultural Commissioner at Sacramento, or any of his Deputies, or the duly appointed County Commissioner, or the State University at Berkeley, if there exists any doubt as to the disease or pest, and the most up-to-date method by which its ill-effects may be controlled. For Fungous diseases, such as peach blight, curl leaf, etc. use:

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper sulphate6 pounds
Quicklime4 pounds
Water40 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least four gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two, and add water to make forty gallons. Apply in early winter and again just as buds are opening, if possible.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

This is very useful for controlling scale and most pests that bother the trees and shrubs in town lots,

or small orchards; it is very efficient, and can be applied any time, if diluted with more water when trees are in full leaf:

Kerosene2 gallons
Hard, soft or whale-oil soap.....½ pound
Water (soft)1 gallon

Dissolve the soap in hot water; add the Kerosene; agitate thoroughly while hot with a hand pump by pumping back into the solution until it becomes thick and creamy. Then dilute by adding eight to fifteen gallons of water, according to the time of the year.

For the Apple Worm or Codling Moth, use 1 lb. of arsenate of lead paste to 50 gallons of water. Spray just as the blossoms fall, and repeat in a month, and again at intervals of a month or six weeks, according to lateness of variety.

The Lime-Sulphur Spray is very useful applied in the early winter, and again just before buds open, or either time, if trees are affected with "bud moth" or "peach worm," as well as for several other pests, and also for fungous diseases. This may be bought ready for use, or may be made by any careful man; it requires to be very thoroughly boiled for several hours, and therefore should be made in rather large quantities.

For thrips there is no insecticide at present that is very effective in all cases. The County Commissioner may be applied to for directions as to the best method of control in his particular district.

"California Fruits, and How to Grow Them."

By Prof. E. J. Wickson.

New edition brought up to date in fullest details.

Price \$3.00 postpaid.

Indispensable to every California fruit-grower.

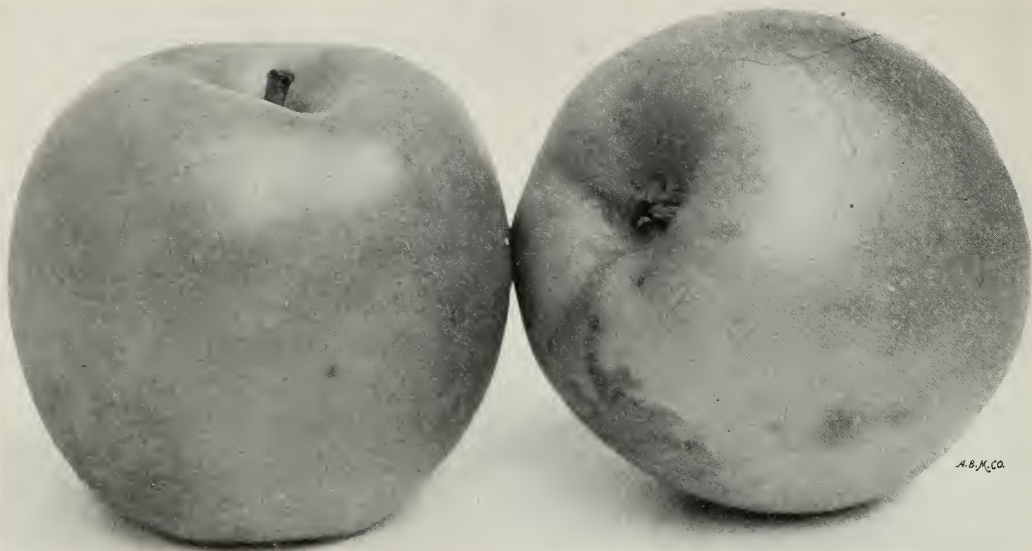
PRICES AND GRADES

Our prices will be found to be as reasonable as conditions justify. Increased cost of labor, increased cost of imported seedlings and the many added expenses incident to plant diseases, insect pests and quarantine regulations combine to make the margin of profit much less in the nursery business. Cheap trees may be offered for sale; they are generally "cheap" in more ways than one. Orchards of trees grown in our nurseries have been bearing for over a quarter of a century in California, and they speak for themselves.

As is customary, 25 trees of one variety are charged at the "per 100" rate; and 250 at 1,000 rate.

THE HOME ORCHARD

Our long experience and familiarity with California conditions generally, enable us to state with assurance that any selection of varieties left to us will be sure to give satisfaction. Many of the most valuable fruits listed by nurserymen generally were introduced by us, either as California seedlings, or among European importations. Our large experimental orchards on our new grounds are for the purpose of "trying out" varieties that are recommended to determine as to their value compared with others that are better known.



Grimes' Golden Apples

Fruit Trees

For the convenience of those unfamiliar with the names of varieties of fruit, the following table indicates the meaning of the letters which will be found after the description of varieties. e., early; v. e., very early; m., mid-season; l., late; v. l., very late; t., table; s., shipping; c., canning; d., drying.

Apples

Prices: (Except where Noted)

| | Each | 100 | 1,000 |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 4-6 or 3-4 ft., | \$0.25 | \$18.00 | \$150.00 |
| 2-3 ft., | .20 | 15.00 | 100.00 |

Alexander. Very large, greenish-yellow, streaked with red. Late summer.

Allington Pippin. New; magnificent dessert apple, succeeding in wide range of conditions. Season, November to February. \$1.00 each.

Baldwin. Large, bright red, crisp, juicy, keeps till Christmas. l. t. s.

Banana. Vigorous grower, early bearer. Golden-yellow, usually shaded bright crimson. One of the best dessert apples. Winter.

Belle de Boskoop. Very large, handsome russet; kitchen or table. Oct. to Nov. \$1.00 each. New.

Bramley's. New, large, rather flat, with dull red cheek; an established market favorite, and perhaps at present more largely planted in Great Britain than any other. Dec. to April. \$1.00 each.

Early Harvest. Medium; pale yellow; very early. v. e. t.

Early Victoria. Pale yellow, and very good quality; the very best really early variety. New. July. \$1.00 each.

Fameuse, or Snow. Medium, deep crimson; flesh snowy white; fall. m. t.

Gano. Large, red; improved Ben Davis. Winter. l. s.

Gascoyne's Scarlet. Large, very handsome; most agreeable flavor; remarkable for its beauty. New. Dec. to Jan. \$1.00 each.

Gravenstein. Very large, striped, roundish; first quality. Summer and early fall. m. t. s.

Grimes' Golden. Medium to large, golden yellow; flesh crisp, juicy, very good. Winter. l. t. s.

Hubbardston. Large, yellow, striped red; very good. Early winter. l. t. s.

Hyslop Crab. Large, bright red. m. s.

James Grieve. Medium size, good flavor; resembling Cox's Orange, but succeeds where the latter fails; invaluable for market or table. New. Sept. to Oct. \$1.00 each.

Jonathan. Medium, red and yellow; excellent quality. Winter. l. t. s.

King of Thompkins Co. Very large, red; best quality. Winter. l. t. s.

King David. Fruit large, wine red, blotched yellow; delicious. Oct.

Lady Sudeley. Large, "the gem of autumn apples." Magnificent striped apple, with exquisite flavor. Aug.-Sept. New. \$1.00 each.

Lawver, or Delaware Red Winter. Red, covered with white dots. l. s.

Maxon Early. Large, pale yellow; flesh tart, acid, good flavor and cooks tender. Summer.

Northern Spy. Large, striped red, deep crimson on sunny side; keeps late. v. l. s. t.

Opalescent. New. Very handsome; light, shading to very dark crimson with yellow dots; takes very high polish; flesh yellowish, juicy. Good size. Dec. to March.

Paragon. Medium size; dark red; late winter. v. l. s. t.

Peasgood's Nonesuch. Very large and handsome; no apple could be more beautiful. New. Oct. to Dec. \$1.00 each.

Red Astrachan. Large, red, with heavy bloom; very early. v. e. t. s.

Red Beltzheimer. Large; cream colored skin, red cheek; very good; ripens in the fall. m. t. s.

Red June. Medium, bright red; flesh crisp; early. v. e. t.

Red Pearmain. Medium, roundish, mostly covered with deep red. Winter. l. s.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, greenish-yellow. Winter. l. s. t.

Rival. New. Medium; flat shape; gold and scarlet in color; rich flavor. Will keep till Feb., though season is given as Nov.-Dec. \$1.00 each.

Skinner's Seedling. Fruit large, form oblate, conic; color rich lemon yellow, faintly striped with bright red; flesh tender; quality best. Season, September and October.

Smiths Cider. Large, handsome, red and yellow; early winter or fall. m. t.

Wealthy. Large, red; fine market variety; very productive. Nov. to Mar.

White Winter Pearmain. Large, greenish-yellow; aromatic; good quality; midwinter. v. l. t. s.

Winesap. Yellow, streaked red; excellent for cider. Nov. to Feb.

Winter Banana. Large, pale yellow, pink blush. Nov.

Worcester Pearmain. New; medium; rich scarlet; leading market variety; very handsome. Sept. \$1.00 each.

Yellow Bellflower. Very large; golden yellow, tinged red on sunny side; very fine. Early winter. m. t. s.

Yellow Newton Pippin. Large, roundish, rather flattened; golden yellow when ripe; best quality; good keeper. v. l. t. s.

Yellow Transparent. Medium, roundish, pale yellow; flesh tender. Early summer. v. e. t.

Yellow Siberian Crab. Immense bearer; small, much esteemed for jelly.

Apricots

On Apricot root. (Also Blenheim on peach and Myrobalan root).

| | Each | 100 | 1,000 |
|----------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 4-6 or 3-4 feet..... | \$0.30 | \$25.00 | \$200.00 |
| 2-3 feet | .20 | 20.00 | 150.00 |

Barry. Very vigorous tree; fruit large and early. This is the most promising new apricot we have seen. e. c. d.

Blenheim. Standard variety; our trees propagated from Payne's (Campbell) pedigreed orchard, all trees having originated from one selected tree. m. e. d.

Hemskirke. "Flickinger Strain;" recommended by Mr. Graham, president Flickinger Canning Company. m. c. d.

Hersey Moorpark. This variety is unexcelled in size and quality; bears better than the ordinary Moorpark. l. t.

Royal. Standard variety for canning, drying, or shipping; heavy bearer; tree hardy. e. c. d.

Sharpe. A new variety originating with a well-known Vacaville grower. Should be tried in other localities; it has distinct advantages.

Smyrna. Rather late; good quality; kernels sweet. l. c. d. t.

Tilton. Originated in Tulare County, and becoming recognized as one of the very best, and a regular bearer. This variety ripens just after Blenheim. m. c. d. t.

Cherries

Prices: (Except where noted)

| | Each | 100 | 1,000 |
|----------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 4-6 or 3-4 feet..... | \$0.25 | \$20.00 | \$180.00 |
| 2-3 feet | .20 | 15.00 | 100.00 |

Abundance. (Burbank's). Said to be an enormous cropper and a fine cherry. 50 cents each.

Bedford Prolific. Similar to Black Tartarian; better bearer; hardier tree. m.

Belle Magnifique. Very late; handsomest and best of the sour cherries.

Bigarreau Jaboulay. Very large, early, dark red; heavy bearer.

Bing. Best late, black shipper; vigorous grower.

Bohemian Black Bigarreau. Very large and early.

Burbank. Very early, large black cherry. Production of Luther Burbank. 50 cents each; \$40.00 per 100.

Centennial. Enormous size; seedling of Royal Ann, more highly colored. m.

Chapman. Seedling of Tartarian; earliest, very sweet, black, and enormous bearer.

Dr. Flynn. New cherry, highly recommended.

Dyehouse. Early sour cherry; larger than Early Richmond.

Early Rivers. Large, black, very hardy, early and sweet; small stone. v. e.

Emperor Francis. Very large; dark red; late.

Fruheste der Mark. A German variety, claimed to be really the earliest known. It is bright red in color. New. \$1.00 each.

Geante d'Hedelfingen. Very large, late, blossoms late. New. \$1.00 each.

Guigne de Annonay. Large, rich, black cherry; ripens early. v. e.

Guigne de Winkler. Bright red, of good quality; very late.

May Duke. Early; dark red; very good; heavy bearer.

Monstreuse de Mezel. Very large, black; very valuable; rather late.

Napoleon Bigarreau. (Royal Ann). Pedigreed stock, 40c each; \$30.00 per 100.

Noble. Large, dark red; very late.

Paul. Most valuable of all dark colored shipping cherries. l. t. s.

Rockport Bigarreau. Large, light colored; early; very fine quality; tree a great bearer.

Royal Ann. Well known as best canning cherry.



Blenheim Apricot

Tartarian. Most popular, large, black cherry; mid-season.

Tartarian, Pedigreed Stock. 30c each; \$25.00 per 100.

Waterloo Heart. New. Late English variety and one of the hardiest and most profitable; of very good quality—keeps in condition well and does not crack in rainy seasons. \$1.00 each.

Figs

| | Each | 100 |
|----------------------|--------|---------|
| 4-5 or 3-4 feet..... | \$0.35 | \$30.00 |
| 2-3 feet | .25 | 20.00 |

Adriatic. Standard white fig for drying; green skin, red flesh.

Black (or Mission). Most popular table fig for eating fresh.

Black Ischia. Nearly black; sweet and rich.

Capri. Male fig. Used for propagating the Blastophaga or Fig Wasp, which pollinizes the Smyrna Fig.

Kadota. Very large fruit; pale-green skin, flesh amber; tree extremely vigorous.

Negro Largo. Black table fig; tree very hardy.

Smyrna. Large, golden colored; the variety which, when dried, is recognized as the leading commercial fig.

Nectarines

Prices: (Except where noted)

| | Each | 100 |
|----------------------|--------|---------|
| 4-6 or 3-4 feet..... | \$0.25 | \$20.00 |
| 2-3 feet | .20 | 15.00 |

Advance. Earliest to ripen; bright red.

Boston. Large, orange-red, deep yellow flesh.

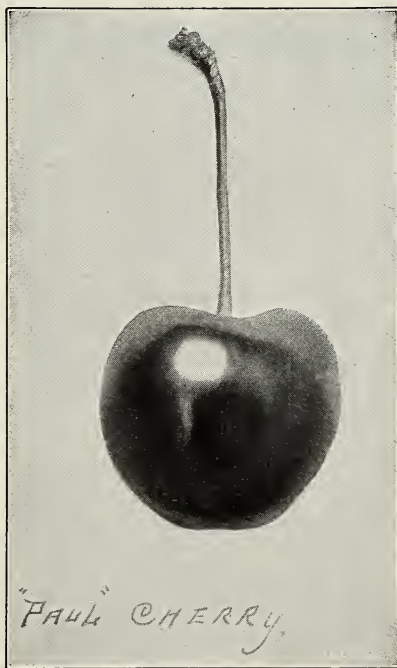
Cardinal. Very fine quality, and the earliest known. New. \$1.00 each.

Lord Napier. Large, handsome, hardy, early. New. \$1.00 each.

New White. Medium size; pale green skin, white flesh.

Pitmaston Orange. Large, orange yellow; rich, sugary flavor. New. \$1.00 each.

Stanwick. Very large, handsome; bright red cheek.





Young French Prune Orchard.

Peaches

Prices: (Except where Noted)

| | Each | 100 | 1,000 |
|------------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 4-6 or 3-4 feet, | \$0.25 | \$20.00 | \$150.00 |
| 2-3 feet, | .20 | 15.00 | 100.00 |

Alexander. Very early; medium to large; greenish-white; good quality. v. e. t. s.

Briggs May. Medium size; juicy and sweet; a valuable early variety. v. e. t. s.

Conkling. An improvement on Early Crawford. m. t. c. d.

Decker. Excellent table or shipping peach; early. Californian origin. e. t. c.

Duchess of Cornwall. Medium; robust constitution; reliable early peach of fine quality. New. \$1.00 each.

Duke of York. Early; large; crimson; flesh tender and juicy. One of the very best for quality.

Early Crawford. Large, yellow peach of good quality; good bearer. m. t. s.

Elberta. Very large; fine grain, juicy, good quality; unsurpassed for canning, drying or shipping. m. t. s. d. c.

Fay Elberta. Said to be improvement on Elberta.

Fitzgerald. Large, highly colored; very early yellow freestone. e. t. s.

Foster. Very large, yellow; resembles Early Crawford, but a few days earlier and of better quality. m. t. s.

Hales' Early. Medium size and nearly round; skin greenish, mostly covered with red when ripe; flesh white, juicy, rich, sweet. e. t. s.

Illinois. Very large, red cheek, white flesh of very superior quality; ripens just before Early Crawford; freestone; tree vigorous and a great bearer. About the best table peach on our list.

Kruse's Kent. Very large, good bearer and valuable market peach. Late. New. \$1.00 each.

Lady Palmerston. Large, greenish-yellow; very good and a fine market variety; follows Late Crawford in ripening. l. t. s.

Late Crawford. Mid-season. Better quality than Early Crawford. m. t. s. d. c.

Lovell. Large, almost perfectly round, firm; excellent quality; good canning and drying peach.

Mayflower. The earliest ripening peach; red cheek. v. e. t.

Moris White. White flesh; rather late; excellent for table. l. t.

Muir. Good bearer; best drying peach. l. t. s. c. d.

Peregrine. The handsomest and best rather early peach; intensely brilliant crimson, smooth skin; white flesh; firm; follows immediately after Hale's. Introduced by us from England and offered last year for the first time in the United States. e. t. s.

Prince of Wales. Very large; pale yellow, mottled red; flesh white, red at pit; excellent quality; mid-season. Raised by Rivers of England from a Nectarine seed.

Salway. Large; most valuable late variety. v. l. t. c.

Seller's Free. Very large; yellow, freestone; dries very heavy. m. t. s. d.

Wheatland. Very large; roundish; skin golden yellow; fine quality; very valuable for drying or market on account of its quality, size and season of ripening. After Muir. m. t. s. c. d.

CLINGS

Chilson Cling. A very superior yellow cling peach, of fine texture and delicate flavor; fruit large, clear yellow throughout; ripens ten days ahead of Phillips' Cling. Recommended for home canning.

Henrietta, (or Levi's Late). A most magnificent yellow cling of largest size; skin mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive; ripens late. v. l. c.

Hyslop Cling. White flesh; ripens with Early Crawford; of very superior quality. Recommended for home canning.

Phillips' Cling. Orange cling; very large; skin yellow with dark crimson cheek. m. c.

Sims Cling. Similar to Phillips' Cling, but said to be a little earlier. m. c.

Tuscan Cling. Large; yellow; fine shipper, early; one of the best for canning. e. c.

Pears

Prices: (Except where Noted)

| | Each | 100 | 1,000 |
|------------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 4-6 or 3-4 feet, | \$0.25 | \$20.00 | \$150.00 |
| 2-3 feet, | .20 | 15.00 | 100.00 |

ON PEAR ROOT

Bartlett. Best summer pear for canning, shipping or drying. m. t. s. c. d.

Comice. Yellow, faintly blushed crimson; handsome; fine quality and good keeper.

Conference. Large, handsome, of long, pyriform shape; considered "very best" as a market pear. Oct. New. \$1.00 each.

PEARS—Continued.

Durondeau. New. Very large and rich; most reliable for market or garden culture. It is a grand variety and would do as a "Late Bartlett." Oct.-Nov. \$1.00 each.

Easter Buerre. Large, greenish, or pale yellow when ripe; best very late pear. v. l. t. s.

Glout Morceau. Large, very handsome; good quality and one of the best late shippers. l. s.

Late Germain. Immense size; splendid cooking pear. New. Jan. to April. \$1.00 each.

Pitmaston Duchess. New. Very large, and highly recommended for market or table. A handsome yellow pear, ripening in Oct. and Nov. \$1.00 each.

Winter Nelis. Medium size; russet; rich and sweet; late. l. t. s.

ON QUINCE ROOT

| Bartlett— | Each | 100 |
|------------------------|--------|---------|
| 4-6 or 3-4 feet, | \$0.25 | \$20.00 |
| 2-3 feet, | .20 | 15.00 |

Plums

On Myrobalan, Peach or Mussell Plum Root.

Prices: (Except where noted).

| | Each | 100 | 1,000 |
|------------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 4-6 or 3-4 feet, | \$0.30 | \$25.00 | \$200.00 |
| 2-3 feet, | .25 | 20.00 | 150.00 |

Admiral. Late, very large; purple; round. s.

Archduke. Very large; deep blue; late. s.

Beauty. One of Burbank's really valuable plums; very early; crimson color; large, good shape, and ships well.

Bittern. Large; blue; mid-season. s.

Blue Rock. Large; early. t.

Burbank. Japanese; popular for shipping. m.

Climax. Very large; early and handsome; Japanese. t. s.

Clyman. Mottled red; very early; best. t. s.

Crimson Drop. A finely flavored novelty, being a sport from Coe's Golden Drop, but crimson in color. New. For shipping, or would make a grand prune. \$1.00 each.

Curlew. Large; deep blue; enormous bearer; early. s. t.

Decaisne. Very large, oval, golden color; resembling Silver prune, but much earlier. t. s.

Denbigh. Very large; round; red; mid-season. t. s.

Denniston's Superb. Round; greenish yellow; very delicious; earlier than Green Gage. t.

Early Favorite. Medium size; purple; very early. t. s.

Early Rivers. Medium size; purple; very early. t. s.

Femmonzi. Californian; very large and handsome; is proving one of the very best shippers. t. s.

Fornosa. Japanese; vigorous grower; large fruit, cherry-red; flesh pale yellow, sweet, rich. Ripens in July. This variety is now much in demand for shipping.

Goliath. Very large; reddish-purple; late. s.

Grand Duke. Very large; deep blue; rich; firm. t. s.

Green Gage. Round; sweet and rich. t.

Guthrie's Late. Roundish oval, large; pale yellow; late; best quality. s.

Hungarian. Very large; red; good shipper. t. s.

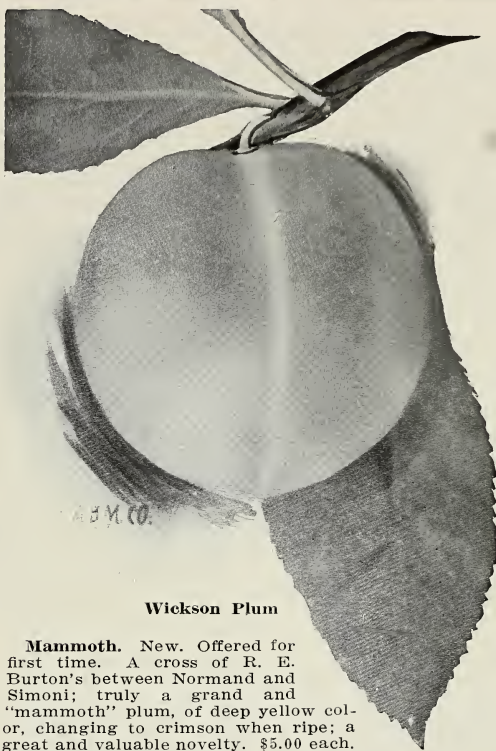
Jefferson. Very large, rich golden yellow; greatly in demand as the best canning plum. t. c.

King of Damsons. Improved Damson. c.

Kirke. Roundish; purple; very rich; rather late. t. s.

Late Orange. Large; orange color; very late. t.

Late Rivers. Rather small; almost black; best very late dark plum. t. s.



Wickson Plum

Mammoth. New. Offered for first time. A cross of R. E. Burton's between Normand and Simoni; truly a grand and "mammoth" plum, of deep yellow color, changing to crimson when ripe; a great and valuable novelty. \$5.00 each.

Mallard. Large; deep purple; early. s. t.

Merryweather Damson. The largest plum having the true Damson flavor; a great novelty. New. \$1.00 each.

Monarch. Very large; roundish-oval; purple; late; very promising as a leading shipper. s. t.

Pasha. Burbank's. Recommended as one of the best for family orchard and home market; quality good; very large, oval, bright crimson.

Peach. Very large, round; purplish; early. t. s.

Pearl. A golden prune seedling of French, produced by Burbank; a most excellent fruit for preserving or drying.

Pershore. Medium; golden yellow; leading canning and preserving plum in England. t. c.

President. Very large; oval; deep purple; very late. s. t. This plum is coming to be recognized as our best late shipper of its type.

Primate. Very large; purplish red; late. s. t.

Prize. New. (Burbank's). Beautiful fruit; rather late; flesh yellow.

Prunus Pissardi. Bears a small, very early, red plum; leaves and flesh red. c.

Santa Rosa. One of Burbank's latest and best; Japanese; bright red; ripens in June. t. s.

Satsuma. Blood plum; Japanese. c.

Shropshire Damson. Unsurpassed for jams. c.

Splendor. A cross of Burbank's; very valuable as a market prune to ship fresh; very sweet; perfect freestone. s.

Swan. Very large; red; mid-season. s. t.

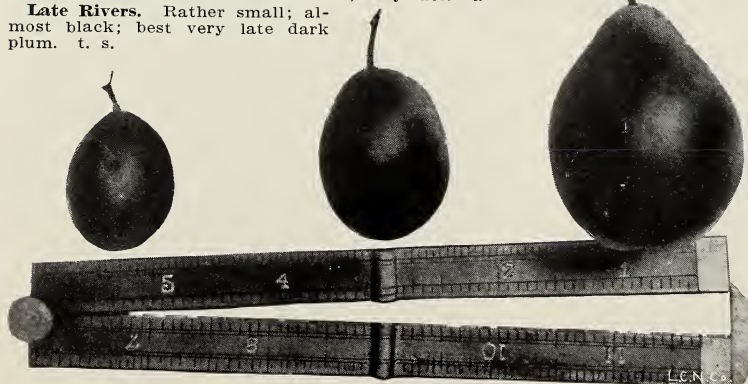
Tragedy. Oval; blue; very sweet; valuable shipper; early.

Uncle Ben. Californian; large; rich orange; very sweet; latest of all. s. t. This fruit often hangs on the tree till the middle of November, but unlike other late fruits, its quality is of the very best.

Vesta. Burbank's. A purple-leaved plum.

White Damson. Great novelty. e.

Wickson. Large, enormous bearer; Japanese. t. s.



French Prune Types—The Largest is the Pedigreed Coates' Type.



Types of French Prunes.

Plumcots

Apex. (Burbank). Ripens with earliest plum; fruit large, light crimson; freestone; flesh firm, rich.

"New" Plumcot. A great improvement on the above because it shows more clearly its apricot "cross." New. \$5.00 each.

Stanford. This is the finest plum of its class; a cross of R. E. Burton's between Normand Plum and Royal Apricot. It is of great size; in appearance like a gigantic apricot, with very red cheek; it has a distinct apricot flavor, but the texture of the plum. A clingstone, and one of the most valuable additions in many years to American pomology. \$5.00 each.

FRENCH PRUNES (Petite d'Agen).

| On Myrobalan Root— | Each | 100 | 1,000 |
|--------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 4-6 feet, | \$0.30 | \$25.00 | \$250.00 |
| 3-4 feet, | .25 | 25.00 | 200.00 |
| 2-3 feet, | .20 | 18.00 | 150.00 |

| On Peach Root— | Each | 100 | 1,000 |
|-----------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 4-6 feet, | \$0.25 | \$20.00 | \$180.00 |
| 3-4 feet, | .25 | 18.00 | 150.00 |

| On Apricot and Almond Root— | Each | 100 | 1,000 |
|-----------------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 4-6 feet, | \$0.25 | \$20.00 | \$180.00 |
| 3-4 feet, | .25 | 20.00 | 180.00 |
| 2-3 feet, | .20 | 18.00 | 150.00 |

A limited stock on "Mussell" Plum Root. This is an imported stock, selected roots, and not from seed, which in Europe supersedes the Myrobalan.

On this root, the price is: 30c each; \$30.00 per 100; \$300.00 per 1,000.

Pedigreed French Prune

We now have our own trees from which buds are obtained, and shall be pleased at any time to show to our customers the various types or varieties of French prune.

No where else can such a collection be seen. We have direct importations, selected in the south of France, and several improved seedlings of the "French Prune." Also selected types from trees which have a record as to bearing, as well as size and early maturity of fruit. These are all distinct, and will be separately named as they are introduced.

| Prices of Pedigreed Prune trees, on all roots: | Each | 100 | 1,000 |
|--|--------|---------|----------|
| 4-6 ft.. | \$0.30 | \$30.00 | \$300.00 |
| 3-4 ft.. | .30 | 25.00 | 250.00 |
| 2-3 ft.. | .25 | 20.00 | 180.00 |

We strongly recommend that varieties of prune be mixed in the orchard to aid in pollenization, and will gladly advise more in detail how to obtain best results.

Clairac-Mammoth, or Imperial. A distinct strain of "Imperial," being a much better bearer; imported by the late Felix Gillet.

Coates. Large "pedigreed" type of French prunes; matures early.

Morganhill. Large type of French Prune, of which it is a seedling.

Pearl. (Burbank's). Golden Prune. Very sweet and rich; suitable for canning or drying.

Robe de Sergent. Large, roundish prune, of superior quality; skin rather tender; dries dark and rich.

Standard. Burbank's latest prune; very large and sweet; should be tested by all prune growers to determine its class and comparative value.

Sugar. Burbank's introduction; very heavy bearer; valuable for shipping fresh, and is also used largely for drying.

WE STRONGLY ADVISE That varieties of Prune be mixed in every Prune Orchard. This is one of the best aids to more regular bearing.

Quinces

4-6 or 3-4 feet, 30c each; \$25.00 per 100.

Pineapple. Very large, tender.

Smyrna. Enormous size, good flavor.

West's Mammoth. Very large; tree vigorous and productive.



Sugar Prune.



Smyrna Quince.

Grapes

Grapes are the most beautiful of all fruits, and are most highly esteemed for many uses. They can be grown by any one who has even so little as a square foot of ground and a wall. Confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or extended until the vines cover a large tree or building, they yield their graceful clusters and luscious, blooming bunches of fruit, and give extraordinary results under wise management. Grapes are of the greatest commercial importance on the Southern Pacific Coast.

In setting out vines, the character and strength of the soil is an important point to be considered. 8 by 8 and 10 by 10 are popular distances—10 by 10 and 10 by 12 for the more robust growers.

European Grapes

ON OWN ROOT.

10 cts. each, 50 cts. per 10, \$4.00 per 100.

Black Hamburg. Large berries; fine table grape.

Chasselas de Fontainbleau (or Sweetwater). Very early; white.

Cornichon. Black; late; berries long; requires long pruning.

Dattier de Beyrouth. new; very large; for table, raisins or shipping.

Emperor. Very large, reddish purple; quite late.

Fehér Zagós. Early; white; very tender skin.

Flame Tokay. Very large; red; late.

Golden Chasselas. Berries round; very sweet, early, vine strong grower and great bearer.

Golden Queen. Large, green; delicate Muscat flavor.

Hunisa. Large deep red; the latest keeper; this is a very valuable new grape.

Lady Finger. Berries white; very long; firm.

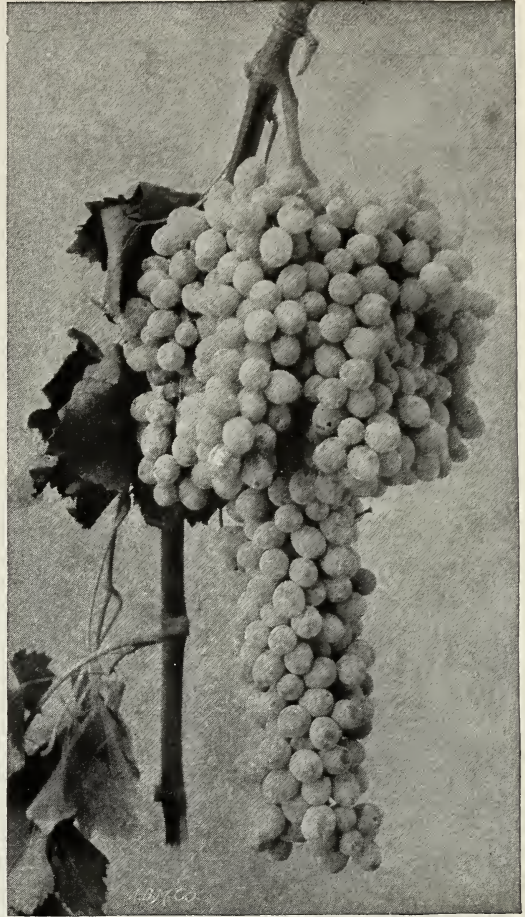
Malaga. Large, white, mid-season.

Mission. Black; berries rather small, sweet; bunches very large; late.

Mrs. Pince. Berry round, medium, black; bunches compact; Muscat flavor; good shipper.

Muscat. Raisin grape.

Muscat Fontignan. Very rich, light colored grape of Muscat flavor.



Thompson's Seedless.

✓ **Palomino-Blanco.** White, tender, good quality.
Philippi. Resembles Tokay, but earlier; California seedling.

Rose of Peru. Large, purple; mid-season; popular.

Sultanina-rosea. Berries bright red, seedless; bunches very large; ripens early.

✓ **Thompson Seedless.** Early; white; large bunches; for table, shipping or seedless raisins; needs long pruning.

White Cornichon. Large, very sweet, rather early.

American Grapes

Suitable for training on a trellis, or for arbors.
 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10.

Agawam. Very large berries; red; sweet.

Concord. Black; berries large; very popular.

Delaware. Small, red, very sweet.

Eaton. Black; berries large, bunches compact.

Moore's Early. Very early; black.

Niagara. White; great bearer; flesh not so pulpy as Concord.

Vergennes. Berries red, tough skin, bunches loose.

California Grapes

15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10, \$8.00 per 100.

Pierce (Syn. Isabella Regia, Queen Isabella, California Concord). A sport of the old Isabella, originating many years ago on the Pierce vineyard at Santa Clara. Berries black, very large; bunches large, vine very strong grower. A very great improvement on the old Isabella, though possessing the musky flavor, but flesh tender, and berries having generally but one seed.



Concord



San Jose Mayette bearing nuts in Nursery Row.

Chestnuts

35 cents each; \$3.00 per 10.

Italian. Best chestnut for California. Thrives best in warm localities. Succeeds better than others in most places and bears a good nut.

Cob Nuts

Price, strongly branched, 50 cents each.

Kentish Cob. This is a round nut, but the most profitable because of its bearing qualities. They produce as high as 2½ tons to the acre in some seasons. They succeed on rough, strong ground, or rocky hillsides. They are pruned in bush form, with open center, like an inverted umbrella frame.

Pearson's Prolific. Another good cropper, similar to above.

Nut Trees

The past few years have witnessed a remarkable development in the planting of nut-bearing trees. Probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is as well assured of a profitable market for all products. The immense importation of foreign nuts every year gives some idea of the market to be supplied. Few farms do not contain land that, if planted to nut-bearing trees, would pay better than anything else to which it could be devoted. The nuts pay better than farm crops at best, while most kinds are making a growth of valuable timber that will of itself pay a large percentage on the investment. As is said in a recent report of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture: "The cultivation of nuts will soon become one of the greatest and most profitable industries in the United States."

Almonds

On Bitter Almond Root.

| | Each | 100 | 1,000 |
|-------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 4-6 ft. ... | \$0.30 | \$25.00 | \$200.00 |
| 3-4 ft. ... | .30 | 25.00 | 200.00 |
| 2-3 ft. ... | .25 | 20.00 | 150.00 |

Drake. Very prolific, and a regular heavy bearer.

I. X. L. Upright, vigorous grower; nuts large; hull easily.

Jordan. The renowned Spanish almond; nuts very long; hard shell.

Lewelling. An immense bearer; tree of drooping habit; nuts large and good; hulls easily.

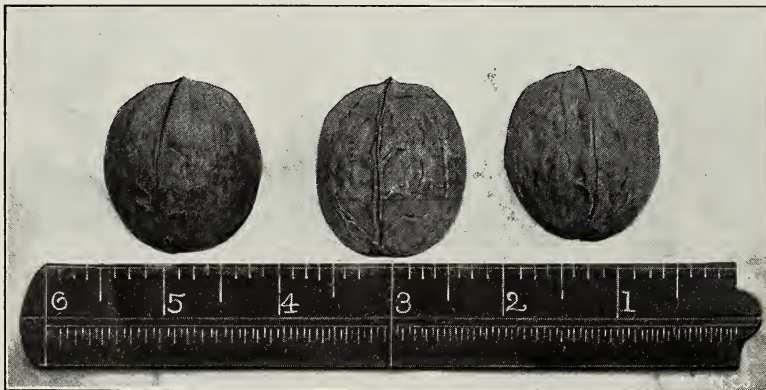
Ne Plus Ultra. Sturdy; rather upright habit; nuts long, very thin shell; bears in clusters.

Nonpareil. Spreading habit; paper shell; generally bears well, though blooming early.

Pearless. Tree very strong grower, of spreading habit; nuts large, much resembling the I. X. L., but a heavier bearer.

Ream's Favorite. Large tree and very large nut; blooms late; great bearer.

Texas Prolific. Very vigorous, upright grower; bears enormously; nuts fair size and of good quality.



Concord Walnuts.

Filbert

True Kentish. Finest and best flavored, but lighter bearer. New. 50c each.

Pecans

4-6 feet, \$1.50 each.

A native nut belonging to the hickory nut family. Tree tall, bears abundantly. Should be planted wherever it will succeed. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.

Buds selected from the following varieties growing on our own grounds, being among the best grown in the Southern States: **Alley, Russell, Schley, Columbian, Stuart, Frotcher, Georgia Giant.**

Walnuts

Grafted on California Black Walnut.

| | | |
|----------|-------------|---------|
| | Each | 100 |
| 2-3 ft., |\$0.50 | \$40.00 |
| 3-4 ft., |65 | 60.00 |
| 4-6 ft., |85 | 70.00 |

Budded or Grafted 1 to 4 feet from the ground

| | | |
|----------|-------------|---------|
| | Each | 100 |
| 3-4 ft., |\$0.85 | \$80.00 |
| 4-6 ft., | 1.00 | 90.00 |
| 6-8 ft., | 1.50 | 125.00 |

"Extra" trees, \$2.00 to \$3.00 each, on 4-year old roots.

These comprise a lot of the finest walnut trees ever offered for sale. All are guaranteed, and propagated from our own bearing trees. We cordially invite inspection.

California Black Walnut Seedlings.

| | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------|
| | Each | 100 |
| 3-4 feet, |\$0.25 | \$15.00 |
| 4-6 feet, |35 | 20.00 |

We make a specialty of growing what we consider to be the best varieties for California. We have both grafted and budded trees, the latter being budded from one to five feet above the ground, on the native Black Walnut. Where sunscald is apt to occur, or where any disease attacks the root or trunk of the English or Persian Walnut, these trees are to be recommended.

We have a large walnut orchard of our own, from which we take our buds and grafts. Our Mr. Leonard Coates has recently spent some time in the Grenoble district, France, where the best commercial walnuts are grown, and we shall soon be able to offer some trees as a result of the selection of wood from some of the finest trees to be found there.

Concord. Variety introduced by us, and which fulfills highest expectations. Has fruited nearly twenty years and has never blighted. Tree very vigorous, extremely heavy foliage and enormous bearer. Nut round, good quality; one of the very best market sorts.

Franquette. Tree upright grower and vigorous; nut rather long, of best quality; most largely planted of French varieties during the last few years.



Original Concord Walnut Tree.

Mayette. Tree vigorous, spreading; nut large, round, of best market quality.

San Jose Mayette. Seedling of Imported Mayette, with a fine record of fruitfulness, resistance to blight and quality of the nut.

Willson Wonder. A very large nut of Bijou type; tree a great cropper.

Eureka. A California seedling, recommended as likely to be one of our best commercial varieties.

Chase. Another California seedling, the original tree having made a great record for vigor and fruitfulness.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 28th, 1914.

Mr. Leonard Coates, Morganhill, Cal.

Dear Mr. Coates:—You may be interested in knowing that my trees at Paso Robles are all doing splendidly so far. I have had good reports from several sources, some entirely disinterested.

From such information as I have, I judge that my trees, both Walnuts and Almonds, are in excellent condition, probably as good, if not better than any of the rest of this year's planting in that vicinity, where I understand something like 100,000 trees were set out this season.

Sincerely yours,

R. K. BROWN

Engineer, Maintenance of Way Department, San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake Railroad Company.

Santa Rosa, Cal.,

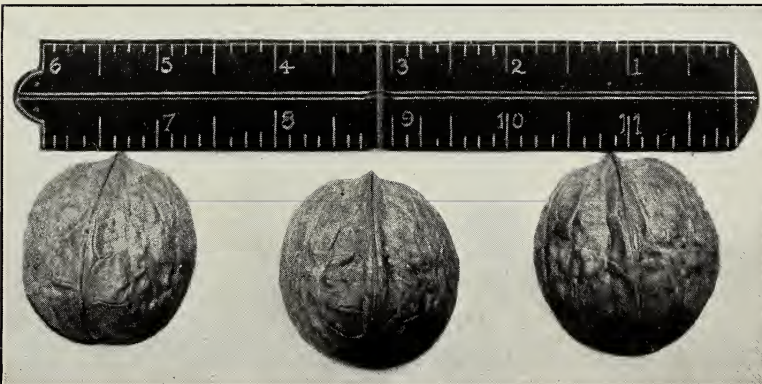
June 20th, 1914.

"The trees received from you and planted in 1913 are certainly a good ad. for many of them are now higher than my head and good for still quite additional growth.

When I planted them I cut back to about twenty inches. And again last winter when I pruned I left only three spurs about four inches long and the fine growth this spring is the result."

W. B. F.

St. Helena, Cal. March 10th, 1914—Enclosed find cash to pay for the trees. I have the trees all planted and they are A No. 1.—H. O. Jr.



San Jose Mayette Walnuts.

Miscellaneous Fruits

Berries

Blackberries

One-year-old plants 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.
Tip-rooted, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

Himalaya. Recently imported. Strongest growing of all, and adapts itself to all conditions. May be trained on trellis or over a building; continues to bear on laterals from older wood. Fruit large, very sweet; rather late, but has long season.

Mammoth. Largest berry; early; strong grower.

Currants

Strong plants, 2-year-old, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10. (Except where noted).

Cherry. Most popular market red currant.

Comet. New; introduced from England by us; early and very large bunches; best.

Black Currant. Esteemed for jellies. 25 cents each.

Rivers Late Red. Quite distinct and fourteen days later than other varieties. New. 50 cents each.

Gooseberries

Strong 2-year old, 25c each, except where noted.

Cheshire Lass. This is a variety ranking among the very best where gooseberries are well known. It is far ahead of the varieties cultivated in the United States. New. 75 cents each.

Mayduke. English variety; imported by us; very large and early; the best. 50 cents each.

Oregon Champion. Medium size; hardy; largely planted.

Loganberries

One-year-old plants, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

Tip-rooted, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

A cross between blackberry and raspberry. Strong grower; berry very large; red, acid.



Crandall's Blackberry.

Raspberries

Cuthbert. Very popular market berry. 10 cts. each, 60 cts. per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

Superlative. Recently introduced. Larger and firmer than Cuthbert. 15 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$6.00 per 100.

Wisbech Perfection. Deep carmine color, red stems; distinct, new, and very valuable. 50 cents each.

AUTUMNAL RASPBERRIES

50 cents each, except where noted.

These should be cut to the ground in February, and the resulting summer canes well thinned out. These produce good fruit in September and onward.

Belle de Fontenay. Purplish red, double bearing kind; very large.

The Hailsham Berry. Magnificent dark red fruit; very late. An improvement on Loganberry; sweeter.

Yellow Four Seasons. Good bearer; very sweet; the name is descriptive. 75 cents each.

Strawberries

25 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

Dollar. One of the most continuous and satisfactory bearers; good market berry.

Klondike. Fine shipping berry; good color and flavor.

Lady Thompson. Early; very productive; firm and fine flavor.

Jessie, Melinda, Brandywine. All of these are prolific and of the best quality.

Marshall. 75 cents per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Guava

Red. Ornamental evergreen shrub, bearing the well known fruit so esteemed for jellies. 50 cents.

Yellow. Similar to preceding, but bearing fruit which is yellow when ripe.



Manzanillo Olives.

Feijoa Sellowiana

Tall, branched shrubs, allied to the Guavas, but hardier. It is very ornamental, and bears a fruit with particularly pleasant flavor. From many years experience in various parts of the state, it is safe to say it is well adapted to California conditions. Strong plants, 50 cents each. New varieties, budded, prices on application.

Loquat

Handsome evergreen shrub with thick, leathery leaves. Bears a sweet, juicy, pear-shaped fruit of golden-yellow color, in clusters; also makes a delicious jelly. 35 cts. each.

Mulberry

English or Persian. Large tree, with spreading head and stiff leaves. Bears profusely; very large fruit, of fine quality. Trees top-budded on common mulberry stock. 4-6 ft., 75c each; 6-8 ft., \$1.00 each.

White Mulberry (*Morus alba*). Bears white fruit; leaves large, used to feed silkworms. 4-6 ft. 50 cts. each.

Olive

Pot plants, well rooted, 35 cts. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$18.00 per 100.

Ascolano. Large, good for pickling.

Columella. Large, heavy bearer; rather late.

Manzanillo. Large; for pickling or oil. Good bearer; ripens early.

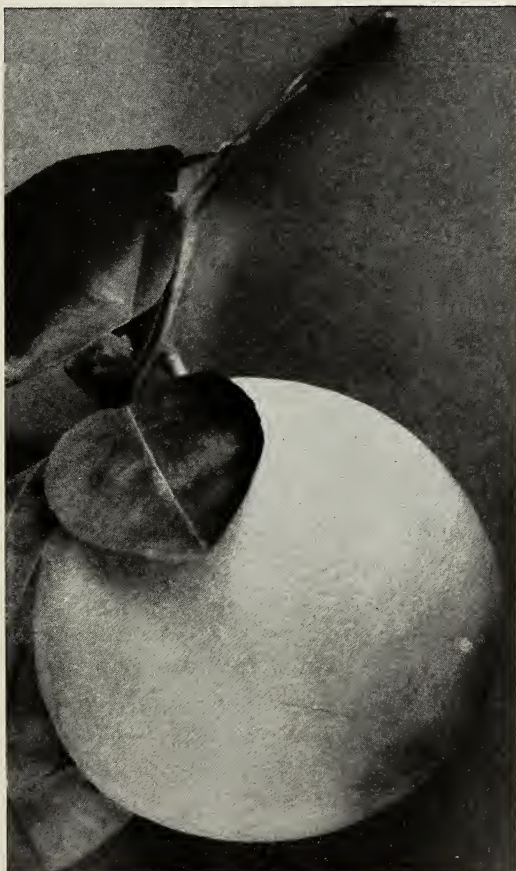
Mission. Standard well-known variety; for oil or pickling.

Larger Trees from open ground, \$40 to \$75 per 100.

Olive Seedlings. Strong, well rooted plants, \$7.50 per 100.

Pistachio

Pistacia Vera Seedlings. Known in the market as "Green Almonds." Used for flavoring ice cream and candies. Tree very ornamental as well as drought-resisting. 25 cts. to 50 cts., according to size.



Pomelo, or Grape Fruit.



Red Currants

Esculent Roots

Rhubarb

Crimson Winter. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

Daw's Challenge. Remarkable variety, growing stems four feet long and yet retaining its flavor. New. \$1.00 each.

Daw's Champion. Very early; fruity flavor; very large stalks. New. 75 cents each.

Linnaeus. Strong roots, 15 cts. each, \$1.00 per 10.

Asparagus

Conover's Colossal. 50 cts. per 10, \$1.50 per 100.

Citrus Fruits

Large trees of best quality, \$1.50 each.

Lemons

Eureka. Tree nearly thornless; good bearer.

Lisbon. Strong grower; fruit very acid; keeps well.

Villa Franca. Nearly thornless; very hardy; fruit nearly seedless.

Oranges

Mediterranean Sweet. Tree spreading, thornless; fruit medium size; fine quality; late.

Valencia Late. Vigorous grower; fruit large, fine quality; ripens in early summer.

Washington Navel. Well known seedless variety, commencing to ripen in November.

Satsuma. Mandarin type; small, sweet.

Pomelo

Marsh Seedless. Nearly seedless; most popular variety.

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs in Pots



American Laurel—*Kalmia*

ABELIA rupestris. Free-flowering Mexican shrubs, with shining leaves and bell-shaped pink flowers. Strong plants, 1-2 and 2-3 feet, 25 to 50 cents. each.

ABYSSINIAN BANANA (*Musa ensete*). With its magnificent leaves, sometimes growing to 12 feet in a season, this plant makes a grand showing on a lawn. Strong plants, 2-3 feet, 50 cents.

ACACIA Armata (Kangaroo Thorn). Shrub with very dark green foliage and rich yellow flowers in April. 1-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c; and 3-4 ft., 50c; 4-5 ft., 75c.

A. Baileyana. Handsome tree with feathery blue-green foliage, and profuse yellow blossoms in winter, followed by purple seed pods. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each; larger specimens, 75c.

A. Cultriformis, (Knife-Blade Acacia). Pale green foliage, profuse bloomer in winter and early spring. Forms a large shrub and contrasts well with *A. Armata* in grouping. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-5 ft., 50c each.

A. dealbata, (Silver Wattle). Large tree, feathery foliage; yellow flowers in spring. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-5 ft., 50c.

A. decurrens (Green Wattle). Large tree, feathery foliage; flowers in May and June, pale yellow almost white. 1-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 30c; 3-4 ft., 40c; 4-5 ft., 60c each.

A. elata. Rapid growing, very ornamental tree; pinnate foliage, pale yellow flowers. New. 50c each.

A. floribunda. Large shrub, or may be trained to a tree; narrow leaves; flowers bright yellow; blooms for several months during the summer. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-6 ft., 50c each.

A. latifolia. Spreading shrub, long leaves; flowers yellow, in pairs; effective for grouping. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 30c; 4-6 ft., 50c; 6-8 ft., 75c each.

A. melanoxylon (Australian Black-Wood). Tall, symmetrical tree, very desirable for street planting. 3-4 ft., 30c; 4-6 ft., 50c; 6-8 ft., and over, 75c each.

A. mollissima (Black Wattle). Large tree with feathery foliage; profuse bloomer in winter; a general favorite and most largely planted. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-6 ft., 50c; 6-8 ft., 75c each.

A. normalis. A variety of *A. decurrens*, which is recommended as distinctly beautiful. New. 35 cts. each.

A. pendula. Graceful variety with drooping branches. 1-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

A. podalyriaefolia. Round Leaf Silver Acacia; tall growing. New. 50c each.

A. pruinosa. Newly introduced; beautiful large feathery foliage; new growth bronze color; golden yellow blossoms. 1-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 40c each.

A. pycnanatha (Golden Wattle). Leaves long and narrow; flowers fragrant, in pendulous clusters. 1-2 ft., 25c.

A. riceana. Grows tall; leaves dark green; flowers in April. New. 1-2 ft., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c each.

A. saligna. Flower heads large; blossoms in March; new; very ornamental. 40c each.

A. suaveolens. Shrub; sweet-scented flowers. 6 in. to 1 ft., 25c; 1-2 ft., 35c. New.

A. verticillata. Very distinct, spreading shrub; needle-like leaves; pinkish flowers. 6 in. to 1 ft., 25c; 1-2 ft., 40c; 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each. New.

AMERICAN LAUREL (*Kalmia*). Beautiful native American flowering shrub, preferring a loose or peaty soil, and plenty of moisture; flowers rose-colored to white; very handsome. 1-2 ft., 40c; 2-3 ft., 50c each, in several varieties.

Kalmia latifolia, *K. glauca*, *K. angustifolia*, *K. rubra*.

ANDROMEDA. Beautiful native American shrub, producing an abundance of flowers, white to pink; leaves small. 6 in. to 1 ft., 40c; 1-2 ft., 60c each, in the following varieties: *A. floribunda*, *A. catesbei*, *A. Japonica*.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA, "Norfolk Island Pine." Noted for its symmetrical habit; grows well in the open, in the Bay Counties. 8-10 in., 75c; 1-2 ft., \$1.25 each.

ARBOR VITAE, American Arbor Vitae, (*Thuja Occidentalis*). Coniferous shrub or small tree of compact growth; useful for grouping, for low windbreak, or for hedges. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 40c each.

Gigantea. Tall growing tree. From 3-in pots, 25c; 2-3 ft., 40c each.

Golden (*Thuja aurea*). 50c each.

Japanese (*Thuyopsis dolabrata*). Very handsome Japanese conifer; prefers moist situation; leaves glossy green with white band beneath; spreading, hatchet shaped. 6 in. to 1 ft., 25c; 1-2 ft., 40c each.

"Rosedale." Rich green foliage; compact grower. 1-2 ft., 50c; 2-3 ft., 75c each.



American Arbor Vitae

AVOCADO, or Alligator Pear. (*Persea Gratissima*). Handsome semi-tropic tree, bearing the fruit known as "Alligator Pear." It thrives under conditions which suit the orange. From pots, 2-3 ft., 75c; 3-4 ft., \$1.50 each.

BAMBOO. The Bamboos should be planted more extensively; they thrive almost anywhere, and are very graceful and attractive; useful also for massing or for shelter. Strong plants from pots, 1-2 ft., 50c to \$1.00 each, in several varieties.

Bambusa. Stems golden; reaches height of 14 feet.

B. metake. Vigorous grower.

B. falcata. Graceful and strong grower.

B. humilis. Dwarfier in habit.

B. veitchii. Very fine.

B. disticha. Distinct; numerous branches; rare.

B. palmata. More spreading foliage.

BERBERIS, (Mahonia) aquifolium. "Oregon Grape." Bronze colored foliage in winter; flowers yellow, berries bluish or nearly black; very desirable shrub. 1-2 ft., 40c each, from 7-in. pots; large plants.

Darwini. Somewhat drooping shrub; foliage dark green, holly-like, often turning crimson in fall; bright yellow flowers in spring. 50c each.

BOTTLE BRUSH, (Metrosideros, or Callistemon rigidum). Interesting shrub, bearing handsome, brush-like, crimson flowers in summer.

Melaleuca cricifolia. Flowers pale yellow.

M. decussata. Flowers pink.

M. hypericifolia. Flowers rich red.

M. leucadendron. Cajaput tree; flowers white, in pendulous spikes. 25c to 50c each, according to size; \$20 to \$40 per 100.

All of these shrubs are suited to sunny locations in California, and are very attractive in flower.



Berberis aquifolium
—"Oregon Grape"

BOTTLE TREE (Sterculia Acerifolia). Flame Tree. Sturdy tree, with large, shining pale green leaves, maple-shaped; scarlet flowers; much planted in Southern California; rather tender. 1-2 ft., and 2-3 ft., 35c to 50c each.

S. diversifolia. Tall, shapely tree; leaves of varied shape on same tree; very desirable street trees. 1-2 ft., and 2-3 ft., 35c to 50c each; larger specimens, 75c each.

S. populifolia. Poplar-leaved. Similar to preceding, except in the shape of the leaves. 1-2 and 2-3 ft., 35 to 50 cts. each.

BOX (Buxus). These are all very pretty, small evergreen shrubs, with small dark green, roundish leaves. 6-12 inches, 25c each; 1-2 ft., 35c each.

B. de Mahon. Larger leaves.

B. elegantissima. Variegated silver leaves.

B. rotundifolia. Dark green, roundish leaves.

B. foliis aureis. Gold mottled foliage.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. Dwarf, small leaves.

Handsworth, Gold Cupped.

B. elegantissima aureis. Golden variegated.

BROOM (Cytisus) Andreana. A variety of the Spanish, with flowers of rich yellow with velvety purple wings. 35c to 50c each.

Cytisus junceum. Spanish. Free flowering shrub; blossoms pea-shaped, yellow; leaves elongated, appearing like stems; upright. Strong plants, 25c to 50c each.

Cytisus alba. Portugal Broom. Flowers white. 25c to 50c each.

C. prolificus. Yellow; new and distinct. 50c each.

Scotch. Similar to Spanish, but of more drooping habit. 25c to 50c each.

Genista Canariensis. Yellow flowering, small leaves. 25c to 50c each.

Cytisus nigra sessilifolius. Smaller shrub; flowers in long racemes; deciduous. 35c.

BUDDLEIA variabilis. Handsome shrub, growing to 6 or 8 feet high; leaves downy, whitish; flowers lilac, with orange yellow mouth. 50c each.

CAMILLIA JAPONICA. Beautiful shrub with dark glossy foliage and large wax-like flowers, ranging from white to deep pink, double and single. Plants require plenty of water and a rich soil, but are quite hardy in California. Large plants, ready to bloom, \$1.25 each.

CAMPHOR. Very ornamental shrub, growing into a large tree in a warm climate; leaves bright shining green, reddish while young; planted largely in Florida commercially. Strong plants, 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each.

CAROB, St. John's Bread, Locust Tree, (Ceratonia siliqua). This is one of the most beautiful evergreen trees, succeeding well in hot, dry situations; the pistillate trees bear a bean, the pods and seeds of which are used extensively all over Europe as a stock feed of best quality. 1-2 ft., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each.



Buddleia



A Grove of Eucalyptus Trees

EVERGREEN SHRUBS AND TREES—Continued

CASSIA or "Senna," *Artemesoides*. Tree-like shrub; leaves pinnate, silvery grey; flowers deep yellow.

C. tomentosa. Similar to above, but stronger grower; blooms well in winter. Profuse bloomers, and forming most strikingly handsome trees, well suited to arid conditions. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

CASUARINA, (Beef-Wood, She-Oak).

C. stricta. Of erect habit.

C. equisetifolia. More spreading. These are natives of New Zealand; rapid growing trees, succeeding well in dry soils. They are leafless, the long jointed green stems looking like pine needles. The trees may be pruned to any shape, and are very desirable for parking or for street purposes, being graceful evergreen trees, but not giving too dense a shade. 2-3 ft., 25c; 4-6 ft., 50c each.

C. torulosa. Similar to the above, but timber the most valuable. 4-in., pots, 25c; 2-3 ft., 40c; 3-4 ft., 60c each. Larger specimens, 75c each.

CEDAR (*Cedrus deodara*), Himalayan Cedar. Stately tree which should be in every collection of conifers. 6 in. to 1 ft., 35c; 1-2 ft., 50c; 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

C. Atlantica. One of the handsomest tall, upright growing cedars. 6 in. to 1 ft., 35c; 1-2 ft., 50c; 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

C. Libani, Cedar of Lebanon. Of slower growth than *C. Deodara*. As tree gets older branches flatten out in almost horizontal form. 15 to 18 in., 75c; 2-3 ft., in tubs, \$1.50; 3-4 ft., \$2.00 each.

Libocedrus decurrens, Incense Cedar. Stately tree, growing in the Sierra Mountains. 1 ft., 35c; large trees, \$1.25 each.

CERCIS Canadensis, Judas Tree, Red Bud. Strikingly ornamental tree, covered in early spring with crimson flowers, appearing before the leaves. 25c to 50c each.

COPROSMA BAUERIANA. Very effective shrub, with deep, shining green leaves. There is no other plant at all like it, the leaves appearing as though varnished, and not holding the dust. Strong pot plants, 35c to 50c, 1-2 ft., and 2-3 ft.; larger specimens, 75c each.

CORAL PLANT, (*Habrothamnus*). From Mexico; free-growing shrub, with panicles of small, trumpet-shaped, crimson flowers. 35c each.

H. elegans. Similar to above, but with orange colored flowers. 35c each.

CORONILLA emerus. Useful shrub, needing little care; masses of yellow flowers all the year; fragrant. 1-2 ft., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c each.

C. glauca. Smaller, more glossy leaves; flowers yellow, pea-shaped, scented in day time. 1-2 ft., 40c each.

COTONEASTER angustifolia. Very distinct; new; producing in autumn large numbers of orange berries. Small plants, 25c; 4 ft., 75c each.

C. horizontalis. Unique and handsome, low-growing shrub, with branches spreading, fan-shaped, covered during fall and winter with bright red berries. Large plants, 75c each.

C. microphylla. Small leaves; well berried in the winter. 1-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 40c each.

C. pannosa. Forms shrub about 6 feet, freely red-berried; flowers primrose. New and very distinct, with beautiful foliage, silvery beneath. \$1.00 each.

C. rotundifolia. White flowers in May; fruit scarlet. 75c each.

C. sinensis. Upright shrub with a profusion of white or pink flowers in early summer, succeeded by bright red berries in winter. Very desirable among a collection of garden shrubs. 1-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 40c each.

CRYPTOMERIA Japonicus, (Japan Redwood). Very handsome, fast growing tree; thrives best in rather sheltered location. 3-4 ft., in tubs, \$1.50; small trees, 35c; 1-2 ft., 50c each.

CYPRESS, Arizona. Moderate growth, graceful; foliage blue-green; stands well in dry locations; a most desirable acquisition to our list of cone-bearing trees. 1-2 ft., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c each.

C. glaucus. Deep sea-green foliage, very attractive. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

C. gracilis. A cypress with small, shining leaves, very distinct; new, \$1.00 each.

C. guadalupensis, Blue Cypress. Very striking in color of foliage. 1-2 ft., 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; 2-3 ft., 50c each.

C. Lawsoni lutescens. Golden cypress of strikingly compact habit; new. 75c each.

C. Lawsoniana alumni. Blue-green; very handsome. 1 ft., 40c.

C. Lawsoniana erecta viridis. Erect growing. 1 ft., 40c.

C. Lobbiana. Glauca, dark green foliage; graceful. 1-2 ft., 50c.



Stately Eucalyptus

CYPRESS—Continued.

C. Milford Blue Jacket. Dark bluish foliage; new. \$1.00 each.

C. sempervirens, Italian Cypress. Tall, tapering tree, branches growing close to main stem. 1-2 ft., 35c; 2-3 ft., 40c; 4-5 ft., \$1.25 each.

C. Stuarti. Another elegant golden variety; new. \$1.50 each.

C. Westermanni. Spreading habit. 1-2 ft., 50c.

DAPHNE cneorum. Low growing; covered in April and again in September with rose-pink flowers; very fragrant; new. 75c each.

D. odorata. Japanese shrub bearing very fragrant blossoms in winter. White or pink. No garden complete without it. Strong plants, \$1.00 each.

DIOSMA. Breath of Heaven. Small, heath-like shrub, bearing small white flowers; foliage fragrant. Strong plants, 35c each.

DRACAENA Australis. Forms a palm-like tree, with long, sword-like leaves; thrives best in Coast Counties.

D. indivisa. Longer, narrower leaves than preceding. Excellent for porch decoration.

These varieties of *Draecena* give handsome, formal effect for avenue planting, where shade is not desired. Strong plants, 50c each; very handsome specimens in large boxes, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

ERICA, Heath. Small shrub with needle-like leaves and bell-shaped flowers. 50c each.

E. arborescens.

E. ciliaris, (Dorset Heath). Crimson.

E. purpurea. Purple.

E. stricta, (Corsican). White.

E. tetralix alba. White.

E. vagans rubra. Rosy red.

E. vulgaris. Common.

E. vulgaris alba. White.

ESCALLONIA. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c. Large spreading specimens, 75c each, except as noted.

E. alba. White flowers.

E. exoniensis. Flowers white; free growing.

E. ingramii. Flowers crimson; new. 50c.

E. langleyensis. Small leaves; new. 50c.

E. macrantha. Large, crimson-red. 50c each. New.

E. pterocladon. Distinct; new; leaves very small; flowers white and pink. 75c each.

E. rosea. Very free-growing foliage shrub with rosy-pink flowers in summer.

Eucalyptus

We have for years made a specialty of this grand family of trees, and our nurseries may be considered headquarters for *Eucalyptus* in Central California. We have extensive permanent plantations with 50 species growing. These trees with their varied and profuse blooming, their varied foliage, and different habits of growth, form a most interesting study, as well as object lesson to assist the planter in determining the varieties to plant for any particular purpose and in different locations. Some of our plantations are on hill-sides, some on level land. Many species are too susceptible to frost, or otherwise not adapted to Californian conditions generally, but the following list may be depended on as described.

E. amplifolia. Often confused with *Tereticornis*, but with larger, much rounded leaves while young. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c each.

E. amygdalina, (Peppermint Gum). Handsome tree, producing more volatile oil than any other; very hardy. Small plants, 20c.

E. bosistoiana. Fine growing tree, hardy, and very valuable for timber. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-6 ft., 50c each.

E. botryoides, (Bastard Mahogany). Handsome tree with large leaves. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-5 ft., 45c each.

E. calophylla. Very handsome; large leaves. 6 in. to 1 ft., 25c; 1-2 ft., 50c each.

E. citriodora. Lemon-scented; deliciously perfumed; rather tender. Trees, 6 in. to 1 ft., 25c each.

E. coriacea. Small plants, 20c each.

E. cornuta, "Yate Tree." Medium sized, fairly rapid grower; endures high temperatures, but not heavy frosts, does well near the Coast; one of the best shade trees. Small plants, 20c each.

E. cornycalyx, (Sugar Gum). Very ornamental, with dark green, glossy foliage; quick grower, rather tender while young. 1-2 ft., 20c; 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c each.



Eucalyptus Bloom.

E. crebra. One of the iron barks; leaves narrow, grayish; quite hardy; succeeds well in the interior. 1-2 ft., 15c; 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c each.

E. diversicolor, (Karri Gum). Stately rapid growing tree, succeeding particularly well on hillsides in coast counties. Timber very valuable, and probably this species is the best for the "cut over" redwood lands. Small plants, 20c each.

E. eugenioides. Small plants, 20c each.

E. ficifolia. Leaves large, dark green; flowers deep crimson; very handsome; thrives best in warm climate. Trees, 6 in., 40c, larger specimens, 1-3 ft., 50c to 75c each.

E. globulus, (Blue Gum). Most rapid grower and more largely planted than any other in the Coast Counties. 1-2 ft., 15c; 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-6 ft., 45c; 6-8 ft., 60c each.

E. gomphocephala, "Tooart." Attains height of 120 ft. Does well near Coast. Timber hard and tough, used for shipbuilding and bridges. Small plants, 20c each.

E. goniocalyx. Very hardy as well as ornamental tree; useful for timber. 1-2 ft., 20c each.

E. gunnii, (Tasmania Cider Tree). Very hardy; grows in wet land or on mountain sides. 1-2 ft., 20c; 2-3 ft., 30c each.

E. hemiphloia, "Common Box." 100 to 150 feet. Stands extremes of heat and cold; one of best shade trees. Timber valuable. Small plants, 20c each.

E. lehmanni. One of the most ornamental; large white flowers. 1-2 ft., 25c each.

E. leucosylon. Very hard wood; hardy tree. 1-2 ft., 20c; 2-3 ft., 30c each.

E. longifolia. Moderate sized tree; thrives best near the coast. Timber valuable. Small plants, 20c each.

E. maculata. Straight growing. Similar to *E. citriodora*, and succeeds under same conditions. Small plants, 20c each.

E. melliodora. Thrives near coast; wood hard; bears profuse fragrant blossoms. Small plants, 20c each.

E. obliqua. Tall, straight grower; timber easily split. Thrives inland, but not in hot interior valleys. Small plants, 20c each.

E. punctata. Medium size; succeeds best near coast; wood light brown, very hard. Small plants, 20c each.



Daphne

lower rates in large lots. Special prices on pot trees by the hundred or thousand.

EUGENIA myrtifolia, *Brush Cherry*. Double-flowering myrtle; a beautiful shrub, with edible fruit. 50c each.

EUONYMUS Japonicus. Japanese shrub, with glossy, dark green leaves; handsome as an individual plant, or may be trimmed into any shape. 1-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c each.

Japonicus Albo-marginatus. Leaves edged white. 1-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c each.

E. Argenteo-variegatus. Silver variegated. 1-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c each.

E. J. Aurea. Golden variegated. 1-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c each.

E. Duc d'Anjou. Leaves pale gold center. 1-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c each.

E. pulchellus. Trailing, dwarf; small leaves. 25c each.

E. radicans. Small leaves; low growing, almost trailing.

E. radicans. Variegated, trailing variety, with foliage edged pale green. 25c each.

E. Sieboldii. Japanese variety; leaves smaller, variegated. 1-2 ft., 25c each.

These shrubs are especially recommended for their bright foliage effect; stand well in dry locations.

FEIJOA Sellowiana, *Pineapple Guava*. New fruit; hardy; has peculiarly aromatic flavor; as an ornamental and fruit bearing tree, it is destined to become very popular. Very beautiful when in bloom. Seedling tree, 50c to 75c each.

FERNS, *Nephrolepis Bostoniana Whitmani*. Improved "Boston" fern. 25 cents each.

FICUS Microphylla, *Moreton Bay Fig*. Very beautiful evergreen tree, forming compact head; in Australia it grows to a great height. Strong plants, 25c to 50c each.

FIR, or SPRUCE. (*Abies Picea*).

A. alba. White Spruce. From 4 in. pots, 25c.

A. Balsamea. Balsam. From 4 in. pots, 25c; 1-2 ft., 40c each.

A. concolor, *Colorado Silver Fir*. From 4 in. pots, 25c; 1-2 ft., 40c each.

A. Douglasii. Douglas Fir. 5 in. pots, 25c.

A. Engelmanni. 4 in. pots, 25c; 1-2 ft., 40c each.

A. excelsa. Norway Spruce. 4 in. pots, 25c; 5 in. pots, 40c each.

A. glauca. Beautiful silvery white foliage; would make fine center for a lawn. 50c each.

A. martensiana. Mountain Hemlock. 6 in. to 1 ft., 35c; 1-2 ft., 40c each.

EUCALYPTUS—Continued

E. pilularis, "Black Butt." Succeeds well near Coast, but not in hot interior valleys. Strong timber. Small plants, 20c.

E. platyphylla. New. 1-2 ft., 25c each.

E. polyanthema, (*Red Box*). Very ornamental and most profuse bloomer; foliage pale green and tree moderate grower; very hardy; the best for street planting. 6 in. to 1 ft., 10c; 1-2 ft., 20c; 2-3 ft., 30c; 3-4 ft., 40c each.

E. populifolia. New. 25c each.

E. pulverulenta. New. 25c each.

E. regnans. Very good, upright grower, and recommended for same locations suited to *E. diversicolor*. Foliage glossy, rather yellowish while young. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c each.

E. resinifera, "Red Mahogany." Thrives in Coast regions; of remarkably straight growth; red colored wood which takes fine polish. Timber very strong.

E. robusta. Handsome tree with very large creamy flowers; quite hardy, but thrives best in Coast Counties and in moist soils. 1-2 ft., 20c; 2-3 ft., 30c; 3-4 ft., 40c; 4-6 ft., 50c each.

E. rostrata, (*Red Gum*). The variety considered best for commercial hardwood planting in the interior, standing heat and frost without injury. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c each.

E. rudis, (*Desert Gum*). Very hardy; succeeding well under almost any conditions. Compact, strong grower and profuse bloomer; very useful for windbreak. 1-2 ft., 15c; 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-6 ft., 40c each.

E. saligna. Good grower, quite hardy. 1-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 45c; 4-6 ft., 60c each.

E. santifolia. New; ornamental. 6 in. to 1 ft., 35c each.

E. siderophloia, "Broad-leaved Iron Bark." Thrives in the Coast regions. Small plants, 20c each.

E. sideroxylon. Similar to *E. leucoxylon*. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c each.

E. sideroxylon-rosea. Variety of *sideroxylon* with rosy-pink flowers; strikingly ornamental. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c each.

E. Stuartiana. Good grower, quite hardy; graceful, upright habit. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c each.

E. tereticornis, (*Forest Red Gum*). Also called Broad-leaved Red Gum. 1-2 ft., 15c; 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c each.

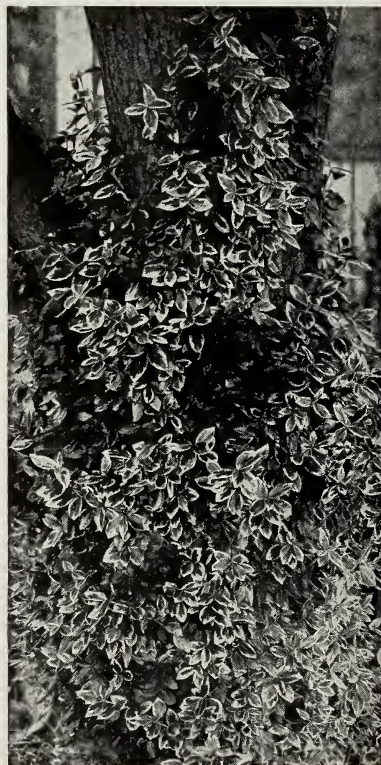
E. urnigera. An Alpine species; very hardy, and a good, upright clean grower. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c each.

E. viminalis, (*Manna Gum*). Very rapid growing and hardy. Makes magnificent avenue tree where there is plenty of room. 2-3 ft., 20c; 3-4 ft., 30c; 4-6 ft., 50c each.

In flats of 100 we have the following varieties: Globulus, Vim-

inalis, Rostrata, Robusta, Rudis, Corynocalyx. Price \$2.00 per

100; \$15.00 per 1,000;



Euonymus radicans

FIR—Continued

- A. nigra.** 5 in pots, 1 ft., 35c each.
A. Nordmanniana. Nordman's Silver Fir. 4 in pots, 25c; 1-2 ft., 50c each.
A. picea Menziesii. Silk Spruce. 1-2 ft., 40c; 4 in pots, 25c.
A. Pinsapo. Spanish Silver Fir. Grows to 60 ft. high. 4 in. pots, 25c; 1-2 ft., 50c each.
A. pungens. Colorado Blue Spruce. 4 in. pots, 25c; 1-2 ft., 50c each.

FURZE, Gorse or Whin. (*Ulex Europaeus*). Hardy shrub covered almost all the year with sweet-scented yellow flowers. 35c to 50c.

GARDENIA Florida. Very fragrant white flowers; requires plenty of moisture and heat. 35c.

GOLDEN DEWDROP. (*Duranta plumieri*). Beautiful shrub, growing to about 6 feet, bearing pale blue or lilac flowers. 1-2 ft., 35c each.

D. plumieri variegated. A variety with variegated foliage. 35c each.

GREVILLEA Robusta, ("Silk Oak"). Tall-growing, symmetrical tree, with fern-like foliage and drooping racemes of orange-scarlet flowers. One of the finest avenue trees. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-5 ft., 50c each; lower rates in quantity.

G. Thelemaniana. Beautiful shrub; feathery foliage; scarlet flowers. 1-2 ft., 35c each.

GUAVA. Handsome shrub or small tree, bearing the fruit so highly esteemed for jelly. 1-2 ft., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c each.

HAWTHORN, Evergreen. (*Crataegus crenulata*). Sometimes called Burning Bush, from the profusion of scarlet berries it bears in winter. 1-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Halesia tetraptera. Snowdrop tree. A most beautiful sight, covered with pendant, snow-drop-like flowers. 75c.

HOLLY, ENGLISH. (*Ilex*). Slow-growing tree with shining, dark green, thorny leaves; white flowers, and scarlet berries in winter. Strong plants, 1 ft., 35c; larger plants, 50c each.

HONEYBELLS. (*Mahernia verticillata*). Beautiful little shrub or plant, bearing an abundance of golden, bell-like flowers. 25c to 35c each.

HYPERICUM moserianum tricolor. Ornamental low-growing shrub, with large yellow flowers, and variegated leaves. 35c each.

H. nepalense. More upright growing; new. 50c.

INDIAN HAWTHORN. (*Raphiolepis indica*). Handsome evergreen shrub, bearing white flowers in summer, and purple or black berries in winter. Strong pot plants, 35c each.



Colorado Silver Fir or Spruce

JASMINE, Primulinum. New variety, grows as a shrub or climber; has very large, yellow flowers. 35c each.

JUNIPER, Irish. Erect, compact tree, growing to a good height; very dark green foliage. 6 in. to 1 ft., 30c; 1-2 ft., 50c each.

J. tamariscifolia. Low growing; leaves dark and bright green, with white line above. 1-2 ft., 50c each.

J. Japonica alba. Similar to above, but denser growing, and two white lines above. 1-2 ft., 50c each.

JUNIPERUS Bermudiana. Foliage pale bluish-green; leaves spiny, pointed, inconspicuous, small flowers. Thrives best in sandy and loamy, moderately moist soil. Prefers sunny, open situation. 2 ft., 75c each.

LANTANA. Bedding plants well adapted to California; in various colors: yellow, pink, white. 1-2 ft., strong plants from 4 in. and 5 in. pots, 25c each.

LAUREL. *Laurus Cerasus*, var. *Colchica*. English Laurel. Handsome shrub, with large, shining, bright green leaves. 1-2 ft., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c each.

L. Caucasia. Similar to preceding. 35c each.

L. Lusitanica. Portugal laurel. 1-2 ft., 35c each.

L. nobilis. Sweet Bay; ornamental, upright growing shrub. The variety trained with round head and used in hotels, etc. 1-2 ft., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c each.

L. rotundifolia. Rounder leaves. 25c each. Laurel, Japanese, (*Aucuba*).

L. viridis. Bright green leaves, serrate edges; the male variety; should be planted with the following in order to fertilize blossoms, which will be followed by bright red berries.

L. dentata. Golden leaves.

L. variegated. Spotted or blotched leaves; very desirable shrubs for pot culture, as well as for open ground. Very strong plants, 35c to 50c each.

LAURISTINUS. Well known shrub with panicles of white flowers. 1-2 ft., 35c each.

L. variegated. 6 in to 1 ft., 25c; 1-2 ft., 35c each.



Whitmanii Fern



The Pepper Tree. A popular shade tree for streets

EVERGREEN SHRUBS AND TREES—Continued

LEPTOSPERMUM laevigatum. Tall, graceful shrub, with drooping branches covered with white flowers; succeeds well almost anywhere. 35c to 50c each.

LION'S TAIL, (Leonotis Leonorus.) Striking looking plant with large, orange-red tuft-like flowers. 25c each.

LOQUAT. Very handsome shrub or small spreading tree, with large, leathery leaves. Bears a fruit of bright, golden color. 1-2 ft., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c each.

MAGNOLIA Grandiflora. Magnificent tree with large, shining foliage, and immense, fragrant white flowers; native of Southern States; quite hardy, but succeeds best in rich soil and a warm climate. 1-2 ft., 50c; 2-3 ft., 75c each.

MYRTLE (Myrtus Communis.) Rather small shrub with small, shiny leaves and white flowers. 35c each.

M. German. 1-2 ft., 35c each.

OAK, (Quercus Ballota.) Native of Southern Europe, bearing edible acorns; new importation. Small trees in pots, 50c each.

Q. Suber, Cork Oak. From Southern Europe; very ornamental tree, and well adapted to California conditions. Small trees in pots, 35c each.

OLEANDER, (Olearia, Nerium.) Most handsome shrubs, delighting in California, sunshine; flowers of brilliant color, in all shades from white to deep crimson. 1-2 ft., 35c each.

Single white.
Single pink.
Single red.
Single crimson.
Light salmon yellow.
Double White.
Double pink.
Double red.
Double orange.

OLEASTER, (Eleagnus pungens reflexa.) Very handsome shrub with silver foliage. Strong plants, 35c.

OSMANTHUS, ilicifolius, (Japanese Holly.) Handsome, shrub, with shining, holly-like leaves. New. 50c each.

PALM, Phoenix Canariensis. Ornamental Date Palm. Long, spreading branches. In tubs, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each; 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each; smaller plants, 50c each.

Chamerops Excelsa; Windmill Palm. Stiffer, slower growing than preceding; quite hardy and very handsome. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each; in tube, \$2 to \$5 each.

Cocos Australis. 1½ ft., \$2.00; 2-3 ft., \$3.00; 3-4 ft., \$3.50 each.

Cocos plumosa. 1½-2 ft., \$1.75 each.

All these are very handsome specimens and of extra good value.

Jubaea spectabilis. 4-5 ft., \$3.50 each.

Erythaea edulis. 7 ft., \$5.00 each.

Kentia Belmoreana. Handsomest palm for house or conservatory. 4 in. pots 75c each.

Chamerops humilis. 2-3 ft., \$2.00 each.

Washingtonia robusta, California Fan Palm. In tubs, 1-2 ft.,... 2-3 ft.,

Washingtonia and Phoenix incans, 6 in. to 1 ft., at very low rates. Prices on application.

PEPPER TREE. One of the handsomest and most popular trees grown in California. Forms a beautiful shade tree for streets, with its fern-like pendant foliage, and long drooping clusters of red berries. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-5 ft., 50c. Larger specimens, 75c each. Special prices in quantity.

PERNETTYA, (Prickly Heath.) Hardy shrubs covered with small, white flowers in summer. These are followed by berries of red, pink and white. \$1.00 each.

PINUS Alba; White Pine. 3-4 ft., 75c each.

P. albicaulis; Dwarf Mountain Pine. Low spreading; much branched. 3-4 ft., 75c each.

P. Austriaca; Austrian Pine. Robust, hardy tree; thrives anywhere. 1-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 40c each.

P. Fremontiana. Rather slow-growing native pine. Small trees, 25c each.

P. Pinea; Parasol Pine. Native of Italy; handsome, spreading tree. 1-2 ft., 40c each.

P. ponderosa; Yellow Pine. Grand tree; native of California. Small tree, 25c each.

P. Sabiniana; Digger Pine. Pale green foliage, loose growing. 1-2 ft., 40c each.

P. strobus; White Pine. 6 in. to 1 ft., 25c; 1-2 ft., 40c each.

P. Sylvestris; Scotch Pine. 6 in. to 1 ft., 35c each.

PLUMBAGO Capensis, (Leadwort.) Either a shrub or can be trained as a vine. Flowers bright blue; thrives in sunny places. 25c to 35c each.

P. capensis alba. Same, but with white flowers. 25c to 35c each.

Polygala Dalmaisiana. Shrub of moderate size, with deep rose, pea-shaped flowers; very attractive. 25c to 50c each.



Rhododendrons

PITTOSPORUM Crassifolium. Thick leaves, light green shrub, with small dark red flowers. 25c each.

P. Eugenoides. Very light green, crinkled leaves; beautiful shrub; also makes a good hedge. 1-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c each.

P. nigricans. Small leaves, light green; black stems. 1-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c each.

P. rhombifolium. 6 in to 1 ft., 35c each.

P. undulatum. Lower growing; larger leaves; waxy flowers, white, very fragrant at night. 1-2 ft., 35c each.

P. tobira. Low growing; leaves large; profuse bloomer; flowers white, very fragrant. 25c each.

P. tobira variegated. Foliage margined white. 35c.

PRIVET, (Ligustrum). Japanese. Bright, shining leaves; shrub or small tree. 1-2 ft., 25c each.

Golden Leaved Variety of above. 25c each.

"California Privet." In this climate it is nearly evergreen. Trained as a tree, with its bright foliage and sweet-scented white flowers, it is very effective; or is used extensively for hedges. 1-2 ft., 20c each; special prices in quantity.

P. Nepalense, Nepal Privet. New ornamental variety. 35c each.

P. Regallanum, Regal's Privet. New ornamental variety. 35c each.

Prunus Carolina. Wild Evergreen Cherry. Leaves large, fragrant flowers. 2-3 ft., 40c each.



Pinus Alba—White Pine

RETINOSPORA, plumosa aurea. Small, dense growing coniferous tree, with light foliage.

R. filifera aurea. Round headed bush or small tree, with light foliage, turning darker in winter.

R. ericoides. Dense shrub of pyramidal habit; foliage bright green, changing to reddish in winter.

R. obtusa aurea. Of more dwarf, globose habit.

R. (or Cupressus), Crippsi aurea. Finest golden Retinospora, not liable to burn in the sun; new. \$1.75.

Prices: Strong plants, 50c each, except where noted.

RHODODENDRON. Strong plants, from 7 in. pots, of the following varieties, at \$1.00 each.

Album grandiflorum. White.

Charles Dickens. Dark scarlet.

Delicatissimum. Blush-white.

Everestianum. Rosy lilac.

F. D. Godman. Crimson.

John Spencer. Clear violet rose.

Kettledrum. Purplish crimson.

Memoir. Best white.

M. H. Sutton. Scarlet.

Mrs. A. Hunnewell. Pink, primrose center.

Mrs. R. S. Holford. Rich salmon.

Old Port. Rich plum color.

Queen. Blush, changing to white.

Stella. Pale rose.

This is a magnificent collection of extra strong plants. Rhododendrons require plenty of moisture and partial shade; a soil composed of sand and peat is best. No shrub makes a finer showing.

SALVIA Greggii. A new, hard wooded Salvia, forming large shrub, and growing well in dry situations; flowers crimson; a most attractive novelty, and one that will be very popular in California. A native of Texas and Mexico. 50c each.

S. splendens. Scarlet flowering, plant in bloom all summer. 25c each.

S. farinacea. Blue flowers. 25c each.

S. Crimson flowers. 25c each.

SKIMMIA Japonica; Oblata. Dwarf shrubs; very desirable in shady places; bearing white flowers and scarlet berries. 75c each.

STRAWBERRY TREE, (Arbutus unedo). Ornamental shrub or small tree, bearing scarlet fruits resembling a strawberry. Strong plants, 50c each.

SWAINSONIA galesifolia. Rose color.

S. albilifolia. White. Shrubs or vines, with pea-like flowers; very decorative. 35c each.

TURK'S CAP (Achania malvaviscus). Vigorous growing plant or shrub bearing large crimson flowers. 35c.

VERONICA. Strong growing shrubs with glossy, sometimes variegated leaves, and blue, purple or crimson flowers. These shrubs are very desirable both for foliage effect and for their flowering. 1-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 40c each, except where noted.

V. Andersonii. Very free-flowering shrub; leaves glossy; flowers violet blue.

V. imperialis. Large spikes crimson flowers.

V. traversii. Smaller leaves than preceding, and white flowers. New. 50c each.

VIBURNUM odoratissimum. Evergreen, upright shrub, with large, shining leaves, and fragrant white flowers; berries red, changing to black; very handsome shrub. Strong plants, 40c each; larger, 3-4 ft., 60c.

YEW, (Taxus baccata). Green Irish. 6 in. to 1 ft., 35c; 1-2 ft., 50c each.

T. Hibernica aurea. Golden Irish Yew. 50c each.

Barberry Hedge (*Berberis Thunbergii*).

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs

ALBIZZIA Julibrissin. Rapid growing Acacia, with large, feathery foliage and pink blossoms. Small plants, 25c each.

ALMOND, Double-Flowering. Pink or white; blossoms very early. 3-4 ft. 50 cts. each.

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon). Shrub with large, double, bell-shaped flowers of delicate shades of color; they blossom in midsummer, and are of easy culture. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

A. albus and **A. alba-plena**, white.

A. ardenus, mauve.

A. beule de feu, magenta.

A. bicolor, purple and white.

AMELANCHIER Canadensis. Snowy Mespilus. Beautiful tree, covered in spring with snow-white blossoms; leaves gold and scarlet in autumn. 75c each.

ASH, Mountain (Sorbus aucuparia). Upright growing tree, with finely cut leaves, and racemes of white flowers succeeded by clusters of crimson berries; prefers a cool climate. 6-8 ft., 75c each; smaller trees, 40c each.

A. Arizona (Fraxinus velutina). Handsome tree; timber valuable. 4-5 ft. 50 cts. each.

AZALEA. These plants are not often seen in California, as they do not succeed in the hot, interior valleys. They do well, however, in the Bay Counties, either as pot or tub plants, or in the open. There is nothing grown that makes a finer showing. The native Azalea is found growing in the Canons of the Coast Range quite plentifully, which of itself is indication enough that we should cultivate other and more showy varieties. We offer very strong plants from 5-inch pots of the following at 50 cts. each, except where noted.

A. Gandavensis. Ghent Azaleas. Hybrids between American and Chinese species.

A. mollis. Yellow.

A. mollis sinensis. White, or light pink.

A. occidentalis (Californian). White.

A. Amoena. Dwarf variety, doing well in rockwork. Flowers rosy-purple. \$1.50 each.

BALD CYPRESS (Taxodium distichum). Graceful tree, feathery foliage; native of the Southern States; thrives in rather moist soils. 4-6 ft., 50c; small trees, 25c each.

BARBERRY (Berberis). 6 in. to 1 ft., 15c; 1-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c each, except where noted. Lower rates in quantity.

B. ilicifolia. Holly-leaved Barberry.

B. Thunbergii. From Japan; of more dwarf habit, and smaller foliage, which turns purple in the fall. Very fine for hedges or for grouping.

B. vulgaris. Common European Barberry; bright foliage; flowers yellow; berries red; makes a splendid hedge.

B. vulgaris purpurea. A variety with purple foliage; very striking. 75c each.

BIRD OF PARADISE (Poinciana gilliesii). Hardy shrub, succeeding in poor or very dry soils. Beautiful light yellow pea-shaped flowers with long crimson stamens. 1-2 ft. 35 cts. each.

BROOM (Genista Canariensis). See also under "Evergreens". Bears light yellow pea-shaped flowers, succeeding well almost anywhere. 1-2 ft. 35 cts.

Genista Germanica. Dwarf variety; very free flowering; new. Price, 75c each.

CAROLINA ALSPICE (Calycanthus occidentalis). Sweet-scented shrub with large maroon-colored flowers. 25 cts. each.

CATALPA, Bungei. Japanese variety, top-budded on *C. Speciosa*. Forms a dense round head, requiring no pruning; very desirable for street planting where stiff, formal effect is desired. 6-8 ft. \$1.00 each.

C. Kaempferi. Japanese Catalpa; rather dwarfier in habit, and leaves darker. 2-3 ft. 35 cts. each.

C. Speciosa. Rapid growing tree, with large leaves, bearing clusters of fragrant white and purple flowers; timber valuable for posts, railroad ties, etc. 6-8 ft. 50 cts. each, 4-6 ft. 40 cts. each.



Azalea Mollis—Hardy Azalea.

CEDELA Chinensis. From North China. Foliage handsome, resembling *Ailanthus*, but without the disagreeable odor; flowers white in long pendant racemes; a very striking tree; scarce. 5-6 ft. \$1.00 each.

CHERRY, Double Flowering. Japanese; flowers white or red. 3-4 ft. 50 cts. each.

CHESTNUT. Italian. Succeeds well even in the warmest parts of the state. 2-3 ft. 25 cts. each, 3-4 ft. 35 cts. each, 4-6 ft. 50 cts. each.

CRAB, Double Flowering. Flowers white, or crimson. 3-4 ft. 50 cts. each.

CRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia*). Bright foliage; flowers in large panicles, white, pink or purple, petals wavy or crimped; beautiful shrubs. 2 ft. 40 cts. each.

CYTISUS nigrans (*Broom*). Very distinct variety, blooming in early spring; flowers light rose, followed by scarlet berries. Price, 50c each.

DAPHNE mezereum. Sweet scented variety, blooming before leaves open; flowers light rose, followed by scarlet berries. 75c each.

DEUTZIA. Slender, graceful shrubs; profuse bloomers. 1-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c each.

D. crenata-rosea. Pink.

D. candidissima. Double white.

D. candidissima plena. Single white.

D. Lemoine. White.

D. Pride of Rochester. White, tinged pink.

Double Pink.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*). Handsome shrubs, foliage and stems assuming red color in the fall; free bloomers. 1-2 ft. 25 cts., 2-3 ft. 35 cts. each.

ELDER (*Sambucus*). Strong, flowering shrubs; useful in grouping. 3-4 ft., 35c each.

S. aurea. Golden foliage.

S. racemosus. Bright green foliage.

ELM (*Ulmus*). **American White.** A grand tree; prefers a moist situation and cool climate. 5-6 ft., 40c each; 6-8 ft., 50c; 9-10 ft., 75c.

U. vegata. Strong, upright growing variety. 50c each.

FRINGE TREE (*Rhus Cotinus*). Sometimes called "Smoke Tree;" low shrubby tree, with peculiar feathery flowers; very attractive. 6 in. to 1 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 40c each.

GOLDEN BELLS (*Forsythia*). Chinese shrub, covered during spring with pendulous golden flowers, appearing before the leaves open. 25c to 35c each.

F. suspensa. Bell-shaped golden flowers on wiry stems, which fall most gracefully; new. 75c each.

F. viridissima. Larger leaves, stronger grower.

HELESIA tetraptera (*Snowdrop Tree*). Bears white flowers in June, resembling snowdrops. \$1.00 each.

HAWTHORN, English. (*Crataegus*). Forms a low spreading tree. 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Grafted varieties. \$1.00 each.

Double Scarlet.

Single Scarlet.

Double White.

Single White.

HONEYSUCKLE, Bush Varieties. (*Lonicera*). Red or white. 1-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c each.

HYDRANGEA hortensis. Giant flowered; light pink. **H. paniculata.** Very profuse bloomer; white.

H. Dr. Hogg. Flowers large, pink; stems dark purple.

The Hydrangea requires plenty of water and prefers a shady place. Strong plants from pots, 25c each; larger, 50c each.

KERRIA Japonica flore pleno. Small rosetted flowers of pale yellow, produced freely all summer. 50c each.

K. D. MacIntosh. Larger flowers. 75c.

LABURNUM, Golden Chain. A beautiful, moderate growing tree, with drooping yellow flowers in spring. 50c each.

L. foliis aureis. Very striking variety, with brilliant chrome-yellow flowers in spring. Price 75c each.

LARCH, or Tamarack (*Larix*). A deciduous conifer. Beautiful as a lawn tree when dense shade is not required. 1-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

LEMON VERBENA (*Aloysia*). Well known plant; a favorite in every garden. Strong plants, 25c each.

LILAC (*Syringa*). Light purple flowers; well known early flowering, sweet-scented shrub. 25c to 40c each.

White Flowers. 25c to 40c each.

LINDEN (*Tilia*). **American Basswood.** Leaves broad, roundish-oval; flowers creamy-white, fragrant; very suitable for street planting. 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-6 ft., 60c; 6-8 ft., 75c each.

European. Leaves smaller; dense growing; very desirable shade tree, and succeeds well in most parts of California. 4-6 ft., 50c; 6-8 ft., 75c each.



Fringe Tree—*Rhus Cotinus*.

LOCUST (*Robinia*). Common or Black Locust. Rapid growing tree, well adapted to warm or dry locations; flowers white, fragrant. The timber of this tree is very valuable. Small seedlings can be furnished at very low rates, in quantities for forest planting. Trees, 6-8 ft., 75c; 4-6 ft., 50c each.

R. decaisneana. Flowers light pink. 6-8 ft., 75c each.

R. hispida (*Rose Acacia*). The most beautiful of all; trees top-budded on Black Locust; blooming freely, flowers very large, deep rose color. 4-6 ft., \$1.00 each.

R. semperflorens. Flowers white, tinged pink; blooms during the summer months. 4-6 ft., 50c each.

R. viscosa. Flowers deep pink. 4-6 ft., 60c each.

R. Bessoniana, Umbrella Locust. Thornless; makes well-rounded head; strong grower. 3-4 ft., 50c; 4-6 ft., 60c each.

MAPLE (*Acer*). **English.** Compact growth; bark rough; good grower. 5-6 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 40c each.

Scarlet. Moderate grower. 4-6 ft., 60c; 3-4 ft., 40c each.

Silver. Most rapid growing; very desirable street tree. 4-6 ft., 50c; 6-8 ft., 75c each.

Sugar. Rather slow grower; prefers a moist, cool climate. 3-5 ft., 50c each.

MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus*). Rapid growing shrub, bearing very fragrant white flowers. 35c each.

MULBERRY (*Morus*), **Russian.** Rapid growing shade tree, well adapted to warm situations. 4-6 ft., 50c; 6-8 ft., 75c each.

M. alba. White fruit; the variety used for feeding silk worms. 4-6 ft., 50c each.

M. nigra. Persian or English; stiff, almost leathery leaves; fruit very large, and much liked for many household purposes; trees top-budded on Russian. 4-6 ft., \$1.00 each.

Paper Mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*). Round-headed tree, with large, light green, downy leaves; bearing large cylindrical catkins; inner bark used in China and Japan for making fine quality of paper; well suited for street planting. 4-6 ft., and 3-4 ft., 50c each; 6-8 ft., 75c each.

OSIER. Variety of Willow used in basket-making. 4-6 ft., 35c each.

PAGODA TREE (*Sophora*). From Japan. Very beautiful tree, with creamy yellow flowers. 4-6 ft., 60c each.

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS—Continued.

PEACH, FLOWERING. Blossoms very early. 3-4 ft., 50c each.

PECAN. Very desirable tree for avenue planting; large, dark green, pinnate leaves. 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-6 ft., 50c each.

PISTACHE, or Green Almond. (Pistacia vera). Very ornamental tree, thriving under arid conditions. Leaves shining, pinnate. The pistillate trees bear a small, nut-like fruit in clusters, used for flavoring ice cream and confectionery. 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-6 ft., 50c each.

Chinese, (Pistacia Chinensis). Introduced from China by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and recommended as an ornamental tree for arid regions. 4-6 ft., \$1.00 each.

PLANE. (Platanus orientalis). Large, maple-shaped leaves, light green. Tree strong grower; well suited for street planting. 4-5 ft., 50c each; 6-8 ft., 75c each.

PLUM, Purple-leaved, (Prunus Pissardi). Leaves deep purple; very fine for foliage effect; bears very early red plum, unexcelled for jellies. 4-6 ft., 50c each.

POMEGRANATE, Red Flowering. Very handsome shrub with brilliant scarlet flowers. Strong plants. 25c each.

White Flowering. Makes a beautiful effect grouped with the preceding. Strong plants. 35c each.

Sweet Fruiting. 35c each.

POPLAR, Norway. A very rapid growing variety. 2-3 ft., 25c each.

Silver. Silvery foliage. 2-3 ft., 35c each.

Golden. Beautiful golden leaves. 2-3 ft., 35c each.

Lombardy. Upright growing. 2-3 ft., 25c; 4-6 ft., 40c each.

PYRUS malus Neidzwetzkyana. Interesting variety of Flowering Crab from the Caucasus; young foliage, fruit and wood all of dark claret color. Price \$1.00 each.

QUINCE, Red Flowering, (Pyrus Japonica). Favorite shrub with its bright red flowers in early spring. Strong plants, 30c each.

SNOWBALL, (Viburnum). Very popular garden shrub with white, globular flowers; succeeds best in a cool climate. Strong plants, 35c each.

SNOWBERRY (Symphoricarpos). American shrub, with waxy, white berries; very ornamental, used for grouping. Strong plants, 35c each.

STEPHANANDRA flexosa. Graceful shrub with white flowers. 35c each.

SPIRAEA. Medium sized shrubs, popular everywhere. Strong plants, 35c each, except where noted.

S. Anthony Waterer. Flowers crimson.

S. arguta. One of the finest small shrubs; flowers pure white, clustering on arching shoots; new. 75c each.

S. Billardi. Grows about 6 ft. high; flowers bright pink.

S. Bumalda. Small shrub, about 2 ft. high; flowers whitish to deep pink.

S. Douglasi. Flowers pink.

S. Reevesiana. From China; grows about 4 ft. high, with slender, arching branches; flowers large, pure white.

S. Thunbergi. Drooping, graceful habit; flowers white.

S. Van Houttei. Flowers white, graceful; often called "Bridal Veil."

Blue Spiraea, (Caryopteris). Profuse bloomer; blue flowers.

TAMARISK. Foliage feathery; flowers pink, in long panicles. Handsome shrub, succeeding well under almost any conditions. Large plants, 35c each.

T. aestivalis. The best of the family; waving shoots of lilac and pink. Worthy of bed on the lawn. 75c each.

TEXAS UMBRELLA, (Azedarach). Umbrella-shaped form of "Pride of China." Round, compact head, with handsome, dark green foliage and sweet-scented lilac blossoms. Particularly recommended for warmer portions of the state. 4-6 ft., 50c each.

TULIP POPLAR, (Liriodendron). Glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves; tulip-like flowers; moderate grower, and highly recommended for street planting. 4-6 ft., 50c each.

WALNUT, Californian Black. Large, rapid-growing tree, much used for avenue planting. 4-6 ft., 40c each.

Eastern Black. Moderate grower in California; leaves very large. 4-6 ft., 50c each.

WEeping WILLOW. Requires moist location. 6-8 ft., 75c each.

WEIGELA. Profuse, hardy, blooming shrubs. 35c each.

W. Eva Rathke. Flowers deep crimson.

W. Candida. Flowers white.

W. gigantiflora. Whitish to pink flowers.

W. rosea. Deep rose colored flowers.

Native Californian Trees, Plants and Shrubs

We believe we have the largest collection of native plants ever yet offered for sale, and shall be continually adding to it. Few people are aware of the great assortment of trees and shrubs growing wild in California from which the most beautiful effects may be had. Many of them are well suited for the town lot, and others require more room or can be massed in parking or other landscape work. Besides their inherent beauty, there is also an advantage in the fact that, being native, they require less care or summer watering than those imported from other states or countries. Our native growth is deep-rooting, making but few roots near the surface. The young trees, therefore, are difficult to transplant until they have been properly handled in the nursery, so that they have a system of fine branching rootlets. This requires much re-potting and tends to make some of the plants more expensive. We are confident that our efforts will be appreciated, and already find it difficult to get native stock sufficient to supply the ever-increasing demand.

ADENOSTOMA fasciculatum, Chaparral. Large native heath-like shrub; flowers white, in terminal panicles. 1-2 ft. 50c each.

AMORPHIA Californica. Indigo Shrub. Leaves whitish; flowers blue or white. 50c each; \$30.00 per 100.

ASARUM Caudatum. Wild Ginger. Thrives in moist, shady places; flowers are found at or near the ground. 50c each.

ATRIPLEX Canescens. Desert Salt Bush. Leaves whitish, downy. 50c each.
AUDIBERTIA polystachya. White Sage. Shrubbery, 3 to 10 ft. Flowers white or pale lavender, in loose panicles.

A. stachyoides. Black Sage. Flowers purple; grows 3 to 8 ft. high.

A. nivea. Blue sage. All of these "sages" are among the best honey plants.

BUCKEYE (Aesculus). One of our handsomest shrubs, with immense racemes of white or pinkish flowers in early summer. Large pot plants, 50c.

BUCKTHORN, or California Wild Coffee. (Rhamnus Californicus). A fine native shrub, bearing berries resembling the coffee. Strong pot plants, 50c each; \$30.00 per 100.

BARBERRY, (Berberis Californica). Small plants. 15c each.

BOX ELDER. Acer negundo Californica. 1-2 ft. 25c.

CALIFORNIA LILAC. (See illustration on page 26.) Mountain Lilac. Ceanothus. Blue Myrtle. 35c to 75c each, according to size, in following varieties. Also several other species, names not yet determined.

C. thyrsiflorus. Bearing large panicles of bright blue flowers.

C. spinosus. Lighter green foliage, and smooth, pale green bark while young, somewhat spiny; flowers blue to white.

C. tomentosa. Similar to thyrsiflorus, but more pubescent.

C. divaricatus. Large bush; flowers pale blue; grows mostly in south California.

C. arboreus. Grows into a fair sized tree. Flowers in immense trusses, deep blue.



Adenostomia Fasciculatum.



Clematis Ligustiafolia. Virgin's Bower.

CARPENTERIA CALIFORNICA, or Tree Anemone. Growing in the mountains; leaves glossy green; flowers large, white, fragrant; one of the most beautiful shrubs known. Strong plants, 75c each.

CASCARA sagrada, (Rhamnus Purshiana). Grows 20 or 30 ft. high in moist soils, but is more of a shrub in dry places. It is variously known as Bearberry, bearwood, coffee berry, coffee tree, bitter bark, wahoo, and shittimwood. 50c each.

CEDAR, Incense, Libocedrus decurrens. Stately tree growing in Sierra Nevada Mountains. 3-4 ft., \$1.25 each.

CELTIS occidentalis, Hackberry. Small tree or shrub; quite rare west of the Rocky Mountains. Leaves 2 to 4 in. long, pale green; inconspicuous flowers, but orange colored or red berries. 50c each.

CHERRY, HOLLY-LEAVED, (Prunus ilicifolia). Very ornamental shrub or small tree; along the banks of creeks or streams in the Coast Range growing 15 to 20 ft. high. Blossoms profusely in summer, bearing a dark purple cherry in the late fall. 1-2 ft. 35c each; smaller plants, \$15.00 per 100.

C. Catalina Island, (Prunus integrifolia). Larger and smoother leaves than the preceding, and grows a taller tree. 50c each.

CHILOPSIS linearis, Mimbres. Bignonia family. Leaves very long and narrow; flowers large, trumpet-like, lilac in color, with yellow stripes inside. Grows in dry, warm locations, and often on the desert; rare. 75c each.

CHRISTMAS BERRY, Toyon (Heteromeles arbutifolia). Handsome shrub, covered with racemes of white flowers in early spring, and bearing the red berries so much sought after at Christmas time. 1-2 ft., 40c each; \$35.00 per 100.

CLEMATIS, Virgin's Bower. Nothing is much better for covering old stumps, or for climbing over the wood shed. 25c each.

CORYLUS CALIFORNICA, California Hazel Nut. Strong growing; attains a height of 20 ft. in good soil. 25c each.

CYPRESS, Lawson's (Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana). Of rapid growth and very handsome appearance. Magnificent for parks or avenues where there is plenty of room. About 1 ft., 30c each; 2-3 ft., 40c; 3-4 ft., 50c.

C. macrocarpa, Monterey Cypress. In flats of 100, \$2.50; or per 1000, \$20.00; 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-5 ft., 50c; 5-7 ft., 75c each.

ERYTHMUM Grandiflora, Coast Wall-flower. Flowers cream color to yellow. 35c each.

ENCELIA CALIFORNICA. Grows 2 to 4 ft., woody at base; downy, strong scented, flowers large, often 2½ in. across; yellow, black centre; useful for dry places. 30c each.

ERIOGONUM fasciculatum, Wild Buckwheat. Low shrub, valuable for dry places; flowers white, tinged with pink. 30c each.

FERNS, Adiantum pedatum Californicum. Five fingered Maidenhair.

Aspidium munitum. Wood ferns.

Aspidium rigidum. Wood ferns.

Lomaria Spicans. Graceful fronds 3 or 4 feet long.

Pelea Andromedifolia. Another native, pretty fern, suitable for pots; 25c to 50c each.

FREMONTIA, California. Very beautiful shrub, growing in the Sierra Nevada; and covered in summer with large, deep yellow flowers; very scarce. \$1.00 each.

GARRYA elliptica, Quinine Bush.

Silk Tassel Bush, Fringe Tree.

Usually a low growing evergreen shrub, but, in good soil, attaining a height of 20 ft. Leaves bright, thick, and leathery, downy underneath. Male flowers grow long and fringe-like, hence the name "Silk Tassel." 50c each; \$35.00 per 100.

GAULTHERIA Shallon, Wintergreen. Also known as "Salal." Low spreading shrub, with white or pinkish blossoms; prefers partial shade. 50c each.

HUCKLEBERRY, Vaccinium ovatum). 25c to 50c each.

IRIS Douglasiana. Well-known native Iris, growing throughout the Coast Range; flowers pale lilac with white disk and purple vein; 25c each.

JUDAS TREE, Red Bud. (Cercis occidentalis). Small plants 25c.

LAUREL, Umbellularia. California Laurel, or Bay. 6 in. to 1 ft., 25c each; 1-2 ft., 35c each.

LAVATERA assurgentifolia, Tree Mallow. Forms a large shrub, with handsome, crimson flowers. Used near the Bay as a hedge plant, or for wind-breaks. 35c each.

LUPINUS cytissoides, Canon Lupine. Perennial; 4 to 6 ft. high. Flowers in long racemes, deep pink.

L. arboreus, Yellow Tree Lupine. Shrubby; grows 4 to 10 ft. 25c each.

MADRONE (Arbutus Menziesii). One of the handsomest native trees; large shining leaves; bark smooth, light red; flowers white, waxy, followed by red berries. 6 in. to 1 ft., 75c each; 1-2 ft., \$1.00 each.

MIMULUS glutinosa, Shrubby, native form of the Mimulus, and a striking feature on Californian hill-sides. Large and profuse flowers, deep orange-yellow or cream color. 5 in. pots, 1-2 ft., 35c; 2-3 ft. 50c each.



Fan Palm (See page 26).



California Lilac.

MANZANITA (*Arctostaphylos*). Well-known and characteristic shrub; small leaves; red bark; and white, bell-shaped flowers. 6 in. to 1 ft., 50c each.

A. glauca.

A. Pungens, or A. manzanita.

OAK, Dwarf Live. (*Quercus agrifolia*). Small trees. 25c to 35c each.

California Live. (*Q. chrysolepis*). 1-2 ft. 25c each; 2-3 ft. 35c each.

Tan Bark. (*Q. densiflora*). Small trees, 35c each; larger 50c to 75c each.

Scrub Oak. (*Q. dumosa*). 35c each.

Mesa Oak. (*Q. engelmanni*). 40c each.

Valley Oak. (*Q. lobata*). 40c each.

PENTSTEMON *Antirrhinoides*. **Yellow Pentstemon.** Grows 1 to 5 ft., flowers pale yellow to orange.

P. cordifolius. Rather slender growing; flowers scarlet.

P. heterophyllus. 3 to 5 ft.; flowers pink or purplish. 35c each.

PICKERINGIA *Montana*. **Chaparral Pea.** Shrub growing over many parts of the Coast Range; bears large deep crimson pea-shaped flowers; very handsome. 50c each.

POPPY. (*Hunnemannia fumaricefolia*). Annual but forming shrubby growth, bearing profusely its deep yellow flowers, similar to *Eschscholtzia*. 25c each.

Matilija Poppy. (*Romneya Coulteri*). **California tree Poppy.** Semi-wooded shrub, spreading from the root into immense bushes 15 or more feet in diameter, and 12 or more feet high. Flowers pure white, 6 or 7 inches in diameter, with crepe-like, wavy petals, the center being composed of a large cluster of golden-yellow stamens; flowers emit a perfume likened to ripe oranges. Plants continue in bloom from May to September, and form one of the grandest sights in floriculture that can be imagined. Thrives in dry locations, growing wild in Ventura County, and south to the borders of Mexico; quite hardy. Strong 2-year-old plants, 50c to 75c each. Larger specimens in tubs, \$1.25 each.

California Tree Poppy. (*Dendromecon rigidum*). The only hard-wooded tree poppy. Grows into a very large, tall bush. Flowers, bright yellow, resembling enormous buttercups; very rare. \$1.50 each.

PALM, Californian Fan Palm. (*Washingtonia Robusta*). Native, well-known palm; thrives almost anywhere, but prefers a warm climate. Large plants, in tubs, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each; 1-2 ft., 50c; 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

PINUS insignis. **Monterey Pine.** Native of coast counties south of San Francisco. In the Coast and Bay Region it is the most popular pine, very handsome and rapid growing. Extensively used for wind-breaks, or shelter. 1-2 ft., 10c; 2-3 ft., 20c; 4-6 ft., 75c each; \$45.00 per 100.

PROSOPIS juliflora glandulosa. **Mesquite.** Grows from southern California down to Mexico. Leaves pinnate; flowers fragrant, yellow-green. Very drought resisting, and one of the most interesting native shrubs or small trees; rare. 75c each.

PRUNUS demissa. **Western Choke Cherry.** Usually a tree-like shrub, 4 to 10 ft. high, but in moist situations growing to 20 ft. or more. White flowers, born in cylindrical clusters; the fruit is edible, though with an astringent after taste. 50c each.

REDWOOD *Sequoia gigantea*. **"Big Tree,"** of the Sierra Nevada. Sturdy, handsome tree; pale green foliage. About 1 ft., 40c; 2-3 ft., 75c; 3-4 ft., \$1.50 each, from open ground.

S. sempervirens. **Coast Redwood.** Known everywhere as one of the most valuable timber trees of extraordinary beauty and rapid growth. Thrives best in the Coast Counties. 1-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 40c; 3-4 ft., 60c.

RIBES glutinosum. **Flowering Currant.** **Incense-Shrub.** A very beautiful early blooming shrub, with its long clusters of fresh pink flowers; the whole plant emits a pleasant fragrance, hence its name "Incense-Shrub." 50c each.

R. speciosum. **Wild Gooseberry.** **Fuchsia-Flowered Gooseberry.** Flowers showy, bright red. Stem covered with red bristles; a very ornamental shrub. 35c each.

R. Malvascum. **Pink flowering Currant.** 50c each.

R. tenuifolium. **Yellow flowering currant.** 35c each.

RHUS integrifolia. **Evergreen shrub,** growing 2 to 8 ft.; flowers white, or rose color. 40c each.

R. laurina. **Sumach.** 40c each.

R. ovata. **Leaves larger than preceding.** 40c each.

R. trilobata. **Squaw Berry.** Spreading shrub; flowers small, yellow. 40c each.

SAMBUCUS glauca. **Elderberry.** 30c each.

YERBA BUENA. (*Micromeria Douglasii*). An aromatic trailing vine, growing freely in the hills and woods near the Bay. "Yerba Buena" was the name by which San Francisco was known when but a small settlement. The plant is very suitable for hanging baskets, etc. 25c to 50c each.

YUCCA Whipplei. (*Spanish Bayonet*). Native on the hills in Southern California. Forms a striking object when in bloom. 1-2 ft., 35c.



Matilija Poppy.



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.

Climbing and Trailing Plants

AKEBIA. From Japan. Graceful, hardy climber, with dull pink or violet flowers; fragrant; excellent for covering fences, stumps, etc. 35c each.

AMPELOPSIS, quinquefolia. (Virginia Creeper). Strong climber with reddish leaves in the fall. 25c each.

A. inconstans Lowi. New; elegant; finely cut foliage. 75c each.

A. muralis. Stronger grower than "Boston," but is wall climber. 25c each.

A. sempervirens. Small leaved evergreen variety. 75c each.

A. veitchii (Boston Ivy). Leaves small, turning red in autumn; clings to wall. 30c each.

A. Engelmanni. Similar to quinquefolia, but smaller leaves. 25c each.

ASPARAGUS plumosus. Tall climbing; best for decorating. 25c each.

A. sprengeri. Best for basket work. 25c each.

AUSTRALIAN PEA VINE (Dolichos). Strong climber, with abundant crimson, pea-like flowers. 25c each.

BIGNONIA (or Tecoma), Australis. Flowers small; foliage dark and glossy. 35c each.

B. capreolata. Vigorous; leaves heart-shaped; flowers orange-red. 35c each.

B. grandiflora. Large flowered Trumpet Vine; very showy flowers. Strong plants, 35c each.

B. sanguinea. Rather smaller flowers than preceding, but of deeper red color. Strong plants, 35c each.

BOUGANVILLEA laterita. Handsome climber; rather tender; showy magenta bracts. 50c each.

BRIDGESIA SPICATA. New; beautiful glossy green foliage; pink flowers followed by scarlet berries; very strong grower. 50c each.

CAPE JASMINE (Gardenia). White flowers; sweet scented. 35c each.

G. Florida. More vigorous climber. 35c each.

CLEMATIS, Etoile rose. Crimson-lake, bell-shaped flowers. \$1.00 each. This and the four following varieties, are most striking novelties of the Montana and Viticella types.

C. Montana. Free-growing; white, 4-petalled blooms. 50c each.

C. lilacina. Azure and lilac. \$1.00 each.

C. Major. Very large white flowers. 75c each.

C. rubens. Rosy-red flowers. 75c each.

C. Henryi. Large, white flowers. 50c each.

C., Large Flowered Jackmanii. Very large flowers; deep purple. 50c each.

C. Mme. Baronne Veillard. Lavender. 50c each.

C. paniculata, (Japanese). Hardy vine, with clusters of white flowers. 25c each.

C. Ville de Lyon. Rosy-red. 50c each.

C. inconstans Lowi. Finely cut leaves, blotched with crimson. 75c each.

C. sempervirens. Evergreen. 50c each.

CREeping FIG, (Ficus Repens). Adheres tightly to walls; evergreen. 35c each.

EUONYMUS pulchella. Trailing Euonymus. 35c each.

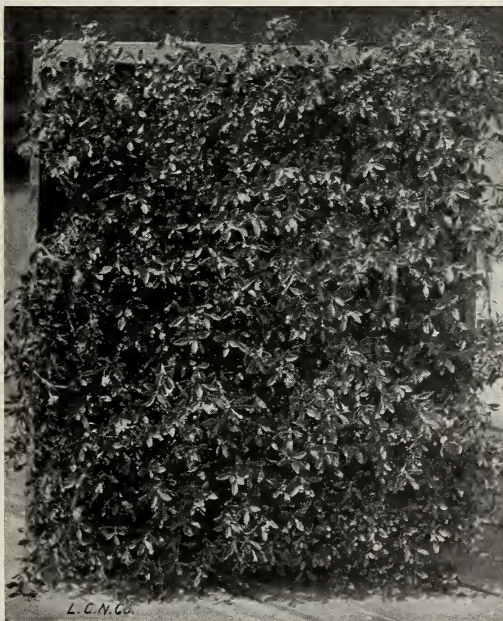
E. radicans. Variegated leaves. 35c each.

HONEYSUCKLE, (Caprifolium sempervirens). Scarlet trumpet. Price, 75c each.

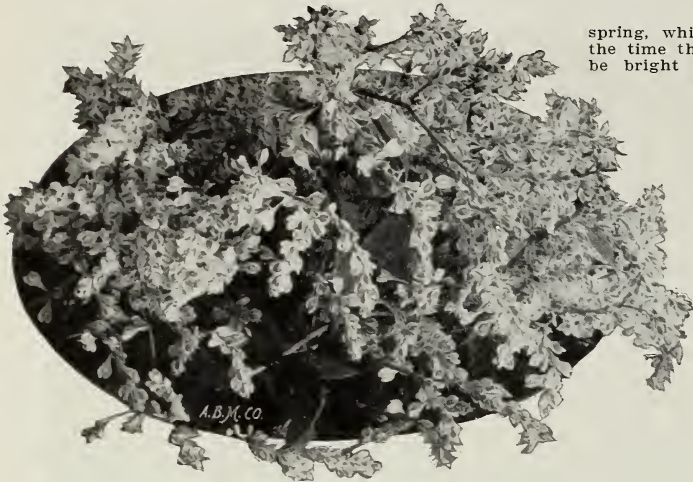
Japanese. Evergreen; flowers very fragrant. Large plants, 35c each.

JASMINE Revolutum. Flowers white. 35c each.

J. Primulinum. Flowers yellow. 35c each.



Lippia Repens in Box, (See page 28).

*Polygonum Distichuanicum***CLIMBING AND TRAILING VINES—Continued.**

HEDERA, Ivy, English. Very strong plants, 25c to 50c each.

- H. amurensis*. Large leaves.
- H. angularia aurea*. Golden, finely cut.
- H. arborea aurea*. Golden leaves.
- H. argenta*. Variegated, silver margin.
- H. aurea densa*. Rich golden, variegated.
- H. azorica*. Large leaves.
- H. crispata*. Small leaves, white margin.
- H. cryptophyllus*. Variegated golden leaves; large.
- H. Emerald Gem*. Dark green; very small leaf.
- H. maculata major*. Beautifully blotched white.
- H. maculata minor*. Variegated; small leaves.
- H. minor*. Small, dark green, finely cut leaves.
- H. regnerianum*. Variegated, roundish leaves.
- H. tricolor Japonica*. Small leaf.

LEADWORT, (*Plumbago*). May be trained as bush or climber. 35c each.

- P. Capensis*. Bright blue flowers.
- P. Capensis alba*. Flowers white.

LIPPIA, Dixie. Finer growth than *L. repens*.

L. Mohave. Stronger and ranker growth. These are new varieties introduced by Burbank. Plants, \$2.00 per 100, from flats.

L. repens. Small, creeping plant with pink, daisy-like flowers; rapidly covering the ground and soon forming a tough mat or sod; requires much less water than grass; should be planted about one foot apart. It is not necessary to weed a Lippia lawn; mow it with lawn mower once or twice a week, leaving the clippings where they fall. Grass, burr clover, etc., will make a fine green sod during the winter and

spring, while the Lippia does not show up well. By the time these early grasses die down the Lippia will be bright green and full of flowers. We strongly recommend the free use of Lippia in many California homes, however small the garden lot may be. Plants, \$1.00 per 100, from flats.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM, (*Ice Plant*). Large, pinkish, or yellow flowers, or small deep pink flowers. 10c each; or in flats at \$4.00 per 100.

MUEHLENBECKIA, *Wire Vine*. Small leaves, wiry stems; waxy flowers; very useful and exceedingly beautiful climber. 35c each.

PARROT'S BILL, (*Clianthus puniceus*). Evergreen climber; flowers crimson, shaped like parrot's bill. 35c each.

PASSION VINE, (*Passiflora*). True Australian Fruiting. Burbank's. 50c each.

P. Constance Elliott. White flowers, shaded blue. 35c each.

P. ignea. Crimson flowers. 35c each.

PERIWINKLE, (*Vinca Major*). Variegated foliage; large, bright blue flowers; useful for covering the ground or banks in odd corners. 10c each; \$5.00 per 100.

POLYGONUM *Baldschuanicum*. Very strong evergreen climber, bearing masses of white flowers. 75c each.

POTATO VINE, (*Solanum*). *S. Jasminoides*. Rapid growing vine; flowers white, yellow center. 35c each.

SMILAX. Well known climber, used for wreaths, bouquets, etc. 25c each.

SOLANUM (Burbank's). Climbing. 25c each.

VERBENA. Assorted colors, strong rooted cuttings, 10c each; \$4.00 per 100.

VITIS *armata veitchii*. Rich autumn coloring to leaves; new. 75c each.

V. capensis, *Evergreen Grape*. Very fine. 40c each.

V. coignetia. Grandly colored scarlet foliage; new. 75c each.

V. Henryi. Beautifully marbled leaves, with under side crimson; new. 75c each.

WISTARIA. Lilac or white flowers. Very handsome vine, with its long, drooping clusters of showy flowers in the spring. Strong plants, 50c each; smaller plants, 35c each.

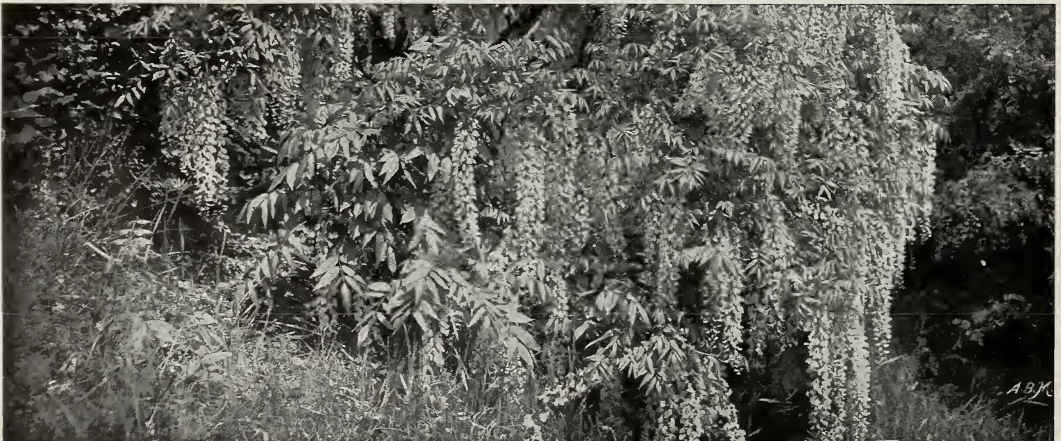
Paso Robles, Cal., Nov. 13, 1913.
Leonard Coates Nursery Co.,
Morganhill, Cal.

Dear Sirs:

The fruit trees I purchased from you last spring gave perfect satisfaction and I want you to send me your new catalogue. I want a few more fruit trees and a few ornamental shade trees.

Sincerely,

V. L. B.
Paso Robles, Calif.

*Wistaria Chinensis*



Roses

We grow all of our Roses from cuttings, such plants being much more satisfactory to the planter than roses budded on wild stock, which will throw up suckers from the root.

Roses thrive best in a clay loam enriched with well-rotted manure. They should also have an open, airy situation unshaded by trees or buildings wherever possible. Dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches. Soak the beds occasionally with weak manure water. Roses delight in an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees and buildings. Always plant in solid beds and each class by itself. Hardy Roses may be planted in the fall or spring, but for this latitude we recommend spring planting. Dormant plants set in the spring should be planted early, before growth is started. No plant suffers more by being planted late than does the Rose. As Roses are raised mostly for their flowers, it is necessary to give that culture to the plant best adapted to produce this result. A very rich soil is of the first importance, and it must be made so by thoroughly working into it plenty of old composted stable manure in which leaf mold has been decomposed. All Roses should be cut back closely at the time of planting. For Hybrid Perpetuals remove at least one-half of the previous year's growth annually in the spring. In the Ever-blooming class, two-thirds of the previous year's growth. Strong growing varieties require less pruning back than weak ones.

Insects and Diseases—It is very important to keep your plants healthy and vigorous and free from diseases and insects. If troubled with the green fly, spray vigorously, covering thoroughly every part of the foliage with sulpho-tobacco, soap or kerosene emulsion, made by mixing two parts of kerosene with one part of sour milk. Dilute with twenty parts of soft water. Bordeaux mixture is one of the best preventives from mildew and black spots, which are fungous diseases usually caused by continuous wet weather. By careful attention the diseases and insects may be kept down and plants will reward you with their beautiful blooms and foliage.

Price for strong plants, (except where noted), 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100. A large stock growing in pots, which may be safely moved at any time.



Grus an Teplitz

American Beauty. Rich red; fragrant.

Aennchen Mueller. Dwarf; pink; constant bloomer.

Antoine Rivoire. Creamy-white, tinted pink.

Banksia. White; strong climber; evergreen.

Beauty of Glazenwood. Creamy yellow, shaded orange; climber.

Bardou Job. Dark red; single; handsome climber.

Bon Silene. Bright crimson; large; beautiful buds.

Bride. White; large; very fragrant; free bloomer.

Bridesmaid. Clear pink; profuse bloomer; stems long.

Capt. Christy. Delicate flesh pink.

Caroline Goodrich. Light red.

Caroline Testout. Pink.

Cecile Brunner. Pink; small flowers.

Cherokee. Single pink; great novelty; nothing more gorgeous.

Cherokee. Single white; native of South Carolina.

Cherokee. Double white; very strong climber; evergreen.

Christine de Noue. Tinted, reddish.

Climbing Devoniensis. Creamy-white, yellow center.

Climbing Paul Neyron. Deep rose; large; very fine and showy.

Climbing Soupert. White, shading to deep pink in center.

Cloth of Gold. Deep yellow center, edges sulphur; very fragrant.

Clotilde Soupert. Dwarf; white, shading to pink.

Crimson Baby Rambler. Dwarf; blooms all summer.

Crimson Rambler. Strong climber.

Devoniensis. Same as C. Devoniensis, but not climbing.

Dorothy Perkins. Shell-pink; strong climber.

Duchess of Albany. Rose color.



Ulrich Brunner

ROSES—Continued.

Etoile de Lyon. Deep golden-yellow; hardy; sweet.
 F. Kruger. Yellow, shaded pink.
 Flower of Fairfield. Ever-blooming Crimson Rambler.
 Frau Karl Druschki. White; very fine.
 Gardenia. Creamy-white; trailing.
 Gen. Jacqueminot. Bright red.
 Gruss an Teplitz. Vivid crimson; fragrant.
 Helen Gambler. Rosy, crimson.
 Ivory. Pure white.
 Jubilee. Maroon; very fragrant.
 Kaiserin Aug. Victoria. Pure white.
 Killarney. Pink; glossy foliage.
 La France. Silvery-rose.
 Mad. de Chatenay. Rosy-pink.
 Mad. de Vatry. Crimson-scarlet.
 Mad. de Watteville. Salmon-white.
 Maman Cochet. Rosy-pink.
 Marechal Niel. Large; deep sulphur-yellow; very fine.
 Marie Washington. White; flowers in cluster.
 Meteor. Velvety crimson.
 Mosella. Chrome-yellow center; edges creamy white.
 Mousseline. White moss.
 Mrs. J. Laing. Bright pink.
 Papa Gentier. Dark crimson, fading to pink.
 Paul Neyron. Very large, pink.
 Pink Baby Rambler. Dwarf; a constant bloomer.
 Pink Rambler. Strong climber.
 Prince C. de Rohan. Very deep velvety crimson.
 Queen Scarlet. Clear, velvety scarlet.
 Rainbow. Coral pink, striped crimson.
 Red Baby Rambler. A long bloomer.
 Reine Marie Henriette. Crimson Rambler.
 Reve d'Or. Similar to Safrano; very fine; hardy.
 Running Gen. Jacqueminot. Bright crimson; rich; magnificent buds.
 Safrano. Apricot-yellow.
 Souv. de Pierre Notting. Creamy-white, shaded pink.
 Souv. de Pres. Carnot. Flush white, shaded fawn.
 Taft. Pink.
 Tausendschon (Thousand Beauties). Climber; flowers in clusters and of many shades.

True Friend. Pink; strong climber; flowers resemble Cecile Brunner.

Ulrich Brunner. Rose; large; very fragrant.

Veilchenblau (Blue Rose). Violet purple.

Wm. Allen Richardson. Deep orange yellow; climber.

White Baby Rambler. Strong climber.

White La France. White, shaded pink.

White Maman Cochet. White, slightly shaded pink.

Wichuraiana (Memorial Rose). White; trailing.

Yellow Banksia. Small yellow flowers; thornless stem.

Yellow Maman Cochet. Sulphur-yellow.

New Roses

35 cts. each, except where noted.

Countess of Gosford. H. T. Salmon-pink and saffron-yellow; beautiful buds.

Gen. McArthur. H. T. dark red; grand.

Gladys Harkness. Cerise pink; upright growth; beautiful.

Madame Jenny Gillemot. Saffron-yellow with gold shadings; beautiful buds.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. H. T. Copper and golden yellow.

Rhea Reid. H. T. Rich crimson. Gold Medal in France.

Wellasley. H. T. Silvery-pink; very full; handsomely formed; grand rose.

Ramona, or Red Cherokee. \$1.00 each.

Imported Roses

NEW ROSES, WICHURAIANA HYBRIDS,
 CLIMBING. 50 cts. each.

American Pillar. Single, large flowers, deep pink.

Aviator Bleriot. Double white, tinted.

Coquina. Single; bright rosy-pink.

Crepuscle. Coppery-yellow.

Diabolo. Single; deep rose, blotched.

Goldfinch. White, with gold center.

Marco. White, coppery tint.

Miss G. Messman. Everblooming crimson baby rambler.

Paradise. Single pink.

Sweetheart. Exquisite shade of soft pink.

Sweet Lavender.

White Dorothy. Pure white.



Crimson Rambler Rose.



Phlox Suffruticosa. Miss Lingard

Perennials and Flowering Plants

AGAVE, Century Plant. 35c each.

ALYSSUM Saxatile. Golden Tuft. White, downy leaves; bright yellow flowers; useful for rock work or bordering. 15c each.

ANEMONE, (Wind Flower). Kentish White. The largest flowering; new; quite distinct; sport offered for the first time; two rows of petals. 50c each.

ASTER (Michaelmas Daisy). Blue.

Debonair. Light pink flowers, of the erisoides type; grows 6 ft. tall, 25c each.

Hon. Vicary Gibbs. Lilac; grows 3 feet tall.

ASPIDISTRA. Most useful indoor plant; large swordlike leaves. Strong clumps, 50c.

BEGONIA, Lorraine. Scarlet Flowering.

Pink Flowering. Best varieties for bedding, standing well in the open ground. 25c each.

CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA. "The Blue Bells of Scotland." The true Harebell, or Blue-bell. 25c each.

CANNA. Several best varieties; strong clumps, 25c.

COREOPSIS grandiflora. Herb; flowers light to dark yellow; useful for cutting. 25c each.

FUCHSIA. Hardy free-flowering varieties: gracilis, globosa, Dunrobin bedder, Ricartoni.

FUSCHIA Corallina.

F. longipedunculata.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora maxima. Produces profusion of flowers all summer and until late autumn. Strong pot plants 25c each.

MARGUERITE. Large, daisy like flowers; white or yellow; blooming all year. 25c each.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. A Japanese spurge; small spike of whitish flowers; does well in rockeries. Small plants, 25c.

PENTSTEMON, Southgate Gem. Flowers all summer; dark red; new. 25c each.

Newberry Gem. Brick red; flowers all summer. 25c each.

PHLOX, Enchantress (suffruticosa). One of the best and most satisfactory of this class of perennials. Strong plants, 25c each.

Laphami. Flowers a long time; color, soft mauve; new. 25c each.

PHORMIUM TENAX, New Zealand Flax. Large, handsome plant for porch decoration. 50c.

SEDUM spectabile, (Stonecrop). Hardy succulent, forming good-sized shrub, succeeding in driest places. 25c each.

SHAMROCK. True Irish. 25c each.

SHASTA DAISY. Well known perennial. 25c each.

STOKESIA, Blue Aster. Very showy and satisfactory. 25c each.

STREPTOSOLEN Jamesonii. Small shrub with terminal panicles of trumpet-shaped flowers; very handsome. 25c each.

TRITOMA, (Red Hot Poker). Several varieties; strong plants, 30c each.

TOMATILLO, Chilian. Ornamental; fruiting; highly prized for its fruit. (Burbank). 25c each.

VERBENA, Fragrance. (Burbank) 25c each.

VIOLETS. Belle de Chatenay. Large, white, rosy edge. 25c each.

Cyclope. Rounded petals, dark blue, with golden eye, or set of small white petals in center of each flower. 25c each.

Mrs. Astor. Rosy blush and red; long season. 25c each.

Mrs. D'Arcy. Large flowers, silvery grey-blue in color. 25c each.

Princess of Wales. Best large single blue. 5c each.

Reine Augustine. Flowers blackish-violet, on thin, wire-like stalks; blooms late. 25c each.

Semperflorens. Russian variety; flowers violet, blooming from September to May. 25c each.

Sulphurea odorata. Flowers yellow; great novelty. 25c each.

Swanley White. Best double white. 5c each; 40c per 10; \$2.00 per 100.



Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora.

From Mrs. M. E. L., Fairfield, March 30, 1914: "Everything came in good shape. Am well pleased. As soon as ground is ready will send for more shrubs."

Special Attention is Called to the Following

Fruit Department

MAMMOTH—Burton's cross between Prunus Simoni and Burbank Plum. A positively enormous fruit.

PEDIGREED FRENCH PRUNES—Propagated from trees growing on our own grounds.

MUSSELL PLUM STOCK—This stock should be tried in all soils. In Europe it is found to be better than Myrobolan.

STANFORD—Burton's cross between Normand plum and Royal Apricot. Absolutely the most distinct new fruit produced in recent years.

NEW IMPORTED FRUITS—Several varieties of apple, pear, peach, plum, etc., described elsewhere. These are of real and distinct merit, personally selected by us in Europe, after the fruit had been seen.

Ornamental Department

QUERCUS BALLOTA—An evergreen oak growing in Southern Europe, bearing edible acorns. A great acquisition.

SALVIA GREGGII—A sterling novelty.

IVIES—The finest collection consisting of some 25 named varieties, most of them new to this Coast.

NATIVE CALIFORNIA TREES AND SHRUBS—Seventy-five species already listed and described.

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF TREES AND SHRUBS for parking and street work, including Redwoods in large quantity, Pepper, Acacia, Grevillea, Eucalyptus, which latter we have in 45 varieties.

MATILJA POPPY—in large stock.

PALMS—These we will quote at very low rate by the hundred, all sizes.

YERBA BUENA, or GOOD HERB—Unsurpassed for hanging baskets, covering banks, etc.

Top-Budded Walnuts

These are among our leading specialties. After many years of experimenting, we have now made an absolute success of budding the walnut in nursery rows. We also bud the seedling at varying height, up to four and five feet from the ground, these buds growing four and five feet more in many cases. The trunks of these trees are much stronger and more able

to resist abuse and injury from the sun than any others. Our walnut stock, both budded and grafted, is unsurpassed, and our buds and grafts are all taken from known bearing trees guaranteed of the true named varieties.

All interested should visit our bearing walnut orchard as well as the nurseries.

Orchard Properties for Sale

While we do not engage in a regular Real Estate business, we are often asked to list certain very desirable improved farms. We have such lists on hand, and should be pleased to give further information to those interested.

San Francisco, California, June 15th, 1914.

Gentlemen: In enclosing our check in settlement, let me say that our customer to whom the stock was shipped has expressed to me his great satisfaction with its condition. He says it is the healthiest and best grown material he has ever secured from a nursery.

Yours very truly,

St. Francis Nursery.

By Alexander Rose, Superintendent.

(The stock referred to here was exclusively a large collection of ornamentals in pots.)

Le Conte School, John A Imrie, Principal.

Berkeley, California, May, 25, 1914.

Dear Sirs: The stock was excellent and arrived in splendid condition even in trying weather.

Very truly, John A. Imrie.

From Rochester, N. Y. March 20th, 1914.

"We have your letter of March 16th and should have given you a report before on the condition of the trees, but they were in perfect condition, and we were delighted with them.

"We thank you heartily for your attention to our small orders, and shall very likely require larger shipment another season."

(This included a lot of 300 walnut trees shipped to Rochester, N. Y., to a large well known nursery firm in that city.)

From Stockton, Calif., May 7th, 1914.

"Thanks for your kindness and more especially for the walnuts I got of you last year. They are the finest trees for 2 years old I have ever seen. I will always recommend top budded trees for walnuts.

Again I thank you."

E. H. W.

Berkeley, Oct. 8, 1913.

Leonard Coates Nursery Company, Morganhill, Cal.:

Gentlemen: I have deeply enjoyed your last catalogue, both for the intrinsic taste and beauty which it embodies and because of the wealth of pomological wisdom in it. Such a publication is of distinct service to the state."

Very sincerely,

E. J. Wickson.

From V. I. B., Paso Robles, Cal., Nov. 13th, 1914.

"The fruit trees I purchased from you last spring gave perfect satisfaction, and I want you to send me your new catalogue. I want a few more fruit trees and a few ornamental shade trees."

From Patterson, Sept. 15th, 1913.

"Replying to your letter of September 10th in regard to conditions at Patterson, would state that the walnut trees planted at Patterson by myself have made the finest growth of any I have ever seen planted in the state."

(This was from one of the largest planters in the San Joaquin Valley).

From G. T. E., Hollister, Cal., August 25th, 1914.

"The trees that I have set out from your nursery have done well, and above all have been true to name."

(This was from an old customer who has bought trees every year for a long period.)

From H. O., Jr., St. Helena, Calif., March 10th, 1914.

"Enclosed find cash to pay for the trees. I have the trees all planted, and they are A No. 1."

From Mrs. C. B., San Jose, March 19th, 1914.

"We have recommended you to several friends, as we are pleased with your trees and especially the practical way in which they are packed."

INDEX

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|
| Abelia | 14 | Cob Nuts | 10 | Laburnum | 23 | Privet | 21 |
| Abies | 18 | Colchica | 19 | Lagerstroemia | 23 | Prosopis | 26 |
| Abyssinian Banana | 14 | Coprosma | 16 | Lantana | 19 | Potato Vine | 28 |
| Acacia | 14 | Coral Plant | 16 | Larch | 23 | Poppy | 26 |
| Acer | 23, 24 | Coreopsis | 31 | Laurel | 19, 25 | Quercus | 20, 26 |
| Adenostoma | 24 | Cornus | 23 | Lauristinus | 19 | Quinces | 8 |
| Aesculus | 24 | Coronilla | 16 | Lavatera | 25 | Quince, Flowering | 24 |
| Agave | 31 | Corylus | 25 | Leadwort | 20, 28 | Quinine Bush | 25 |
| Akebia | 27 | Cotoneaster | 16 | Lemons | 13 | Raspberries | 12 |
| Albizzia | 22 | Crab, Flowering | 23 | Lemon Verbena | 23 | Red Bud | 16, 25 |
| Alligator Pear | 15 | Crape Myrtle | 23 | Leptospermum | 20 | Red Hot Foker | 31 |
| Almond | 10, 22 | Crataegus | 19, 23 | Libocedrus | 16, 25 | Redwood | 26 |
| Althea | 22 | Creeping Fig | 27 | Ligustrum | 21 | Retinospora | 21 |
| Alyssum | 31 | Cryptomeria | 16 | Lilac | 23 | Rhododendron | 21 |
| Amelanchier | 22 | Currants | 12 | Linden | 23 | Rhubarb | 13 |
| Amorpha | 24 | Current, Flowering | 26 | Lion's Tail | 20 | Rhus | 23, 26 |
| Ampelopsis | 27 | Cypress | 16, 25 | Lippia | 28 | Ribes | 26 |
| Andromeda | 14 | Cytissus | 15, 23 | Liriiodendron | 24 | Robinia | 23 |
| Anemone | 31 | Daphne | 17, 23 | Locust | 23 | Romneya | 26 |
| Apples | 4 | Dendromecon | 26 | Locust Tree | 15 | Rose Acacia | 23 |
| Apricots | 5 | Desert Salt Bush | 24 | Loganberries | 12 | Rose of Sharon | 22 |
| Araucaria | 14 | Deutzia | 23 | Loraria | 25 | Roses | 29, 30 |
| Arbor Vitae | 14 | Diosma | 17 | Lonicera | 23 | St. John's Bread | 15 |
| Arbutus | 21, 25 | Dogwood | 23 | Loquat | 13, 20 | Sage | 24 |
| Arctostaphylos | 26 | Dolichos | 27 | Lupinus | 25 | Salvia | 21 |
| Ash, Mountain | 22 | Dracaena | 17 | Madrone | 25 | Sambucus | 23, 26 |
| Asparagus | 13 | Elder | 23 | Magnolia | 20 | Sedum | 31 |
| Asparagus Fern | 27 | Elderberry | 26 | Mahonia | 15 | Senna | 16 |
| Aspidium | 25 | Elm | 23 | Manzanita | 26 | Sequoia | 26 |
| Aster | 31 | Encelia | 25 | Maple | 23 | Shamrock | 31 |
| Atriplex | 24 | Erica | 17 | Marguerite | 31 | Shasta Daisy | 31 |
| Audibertia | 24 | Erigonum | 25 | Matilija Poppy | 26 | Shrubs, Deciduous | 22 |
| Australian Pea Vine | 27 | Erysimum | 25 | Mesquite | 26 | Silk Oak | 19 |
| Avocado | 15 | Escallonia | 17 | Michaelmas Daisy | 31 | Silk Tassel Bush | 25 |
| Azalea | 22 | Esculent Roots | 13 | Mimulus | 25 | Skimmia | 21 |
| Azedarach | 24 | Eucalyptus | 17, 18 | Mock Orange | 23 | Smilax | 28 |
| Bald Cypress | 22 | Eugenia | 18 | Monterey Pine | 26 | Snowball | 24 |
| Barberry | 22, 24 | Euonymus | 18, 27 | Moreton Bay Fig | 18 | Snowberry | 24 |
| Bamboo | 15 | Evergreens | 14 | Morus | 23 | Snowdrop Tree | 19, 23 |
| Bastard Mahogany | 17 | Feijoa | 13, 18 | Muehlenbeckia | 28 | Snowy Mespilus | 22 |
| Bay | 25 | Ferns | 18, 25 | Mulberry | 13, 23 | Solanum | 28 |
| Begonia | 31 | Ficus | 18, 27 | Myrtle | 20 | Sorbus | 22 |
| Berberis | 15, 22, 24 | Flgs | 5 | Native Trees and Shrubs | 24 | Southgate Gem | 31 |
| Box Elder | 24 | Filberts | 11 | Nectarines | 5 | Spiraea | 24 |
| Begonia | 27 | Fir | 18 | Nephrolepis | 18 | Spruce | 18 |
| Bird of Paradise | 22 | Flame Tree | 15 | New Zealand Flax | 31 | Stephanandra | 24 |
| Blackberries | 12 | Forsythia | 23 | Nut Trees | 10, 11 | Stokesia | 31 |
| Bottle Brush | 15 | Fremontia | 25 | Oak | 20, 26 | Stonecrop | 31 |
| Bottle Tree | 15 | Fringe Tree | 15 | Oleander | 20 | Strawberries | 12 |
| Boston Ivy | 27 | Fruits, Misc. | 12, 13 | Oleaster | 20 | Strawberry Tree | 21 |
| Rougainvillea | 27 | Fruit Trees | 4, 9 | Olive | 13 | Streptosolen | 21 |
| Breath of Heaven | 17 | Fuchsia | 31 | Oranges | 13 | Sugar Gum | 17 |
| Bridgesia | 27 | Furze | 19 | Ornamentals | 32 | Swainsonia | 21 |
| Broom | 15, 22, 23 | Gaillardia | 31 | Osier | 23 | Symphoricarpus | 24 |
| Brush Cherry | 18 | Gardenia | 27 | Osmanthus | 20 | Syringa | 23 |
| Buckeye | 24 | Garrya | 25 | Pachysandra | 31 | Tamarack | 23 |
| Buckthorn | 24 | Gaultheria | 25 | Pagoda Tree | 23 | Tamarisk | 23 |
| Buddleia | 15 | Golden Bells | 23 | Palm | 20, 26 | Tasmania Cider Tree | 17 |
| Burning Bush | 19 | Golden Chain | 23 | Parrot's Bill | 28 | Taxodium | 22 |
| Ruxus | 15 | Golden Dewdrop | 19 | Passiflora | 28 | Taxus | 21 |
| California Hazel Nut | 25 | Golden Tuft | 31 | Passion Vine | 28 | Tecoma | 27 |
| California Lilac | 24 | Gooseberries | 12 | Peaches | 6 | Texas Umbrella | 24 |
| Calycanthus | 22 | Grapes | 9 | Peach, Flowering | 24 | Thuya Occidentalis | 14 |
| Camillia | 15 | Green Almond | 24 | Pears | 6, 7 | Tilia | 23 |
| Campanula | 31 | Grevillea | 19 | Pecans | 11, 24 | Tomatillo | 31 |
| Camphor | 15 | Guava | 12, 19 | Pelea | 25 | Toyon | 25 |
| Canna | 31 | Gum | 18 | Pentstemon | 26, 31 | Tree Anemone | 25 |
| Canon Lupine | 25 | Habrothamnus | 16 | Peppermint Gum | 17 | Tree Mallow | 25 |
| Cape Jasmine | 27 | Hackberry | 25 | Pepper Tree | 20 | Trees, Deciduous | 22 |
| Carrot | 15 | Halesia | 19 | Perennials | 31 | Tritoma | 31 |
| Carolina Alspice | 22 | Hawthorn | 14, 23 | Periwinkle | 28 | Trumpet Vine | 27 |
| Carpenteria | 25 | Heath | 17 | Pernettya | 20 | Tulip Poplar | 24 |
| Caryopteris | 24 | Hedera | 28 | Phlox | 31 | Turk's Cap | 21 |
| Casara | 25 | Helesia | 23 | Philadelphus | 23 | Umbellularia | 25 |
| Cassia | 16 | Heteromeles | 25 | Phormium | 31 | Verbena | 28, 31 |
| Casuarina | 16 | Holly | 19 | Pickeringia | 26 | Veronica | 31 |
| Catalpa | 22 | Honeybells | 19 | Pineapple Guava | 18 | Viburnum | 24 |
| Ceanothus | 24 | Honeysuckle | 23, 27 | Pinus | 20, 26 | Vinca Major | 28 |
| Cedar | 16, 25 | Huckleberry | 25 | Fistache | 24 | Violets | 31 |
| Cedrela | 23 | Hunemannia | 26 | Pistachio | 13 | Virginia Creeper | 27 |
| Cedrus | 16 | Hypericum | 19 | Pittosporum | 21 | Virgin's Bower | 25 |
| Celtis | 25 | Hydrangea | 23 | Plane | 24 | Vitis | 28 |
| Century Plant | 31 | Ice Plant | 28 | Platanus | 24 | Walnuts | 11, 24 |
| Cercis | 16, 25 | Incense Shrub | 26 | Plumbago | 20, 28 | Washingtonia | 26 |
| Chamaecyparis | 25 | Indian Hawthorn | 19 | Flums | 7 | Wattle | 14 |
| Chamerops | 20 | Indigo Shrub | 24 | Plumcots | 8 | Weeping Willow | 24 |
| Chaparral | 24 | Iris | 25 | Plum, Flowering | 24 | Weigela | 24 |
| Chaparral Pea | 26 | Ivy | 28 | Polygala | 20 | White Pine | 20 |
| Cherries | 5 | Japan Redwood | 16 | Polygonum | 28 | White Sage | 24 |
| Cherry, Flowering | 23 | Jasmine | 19, 27 | Fomegranate | 24 | Wild Buckwheat | 25 |
| Cherry, Holly-Leaved | 23 | Judas Tree | 16, 25 | Pomelo | 13 | Wild Ginger | 24 |
| Chestnuts | 10, 23 | Juniper | 19 | Poplar | 24 | Wind Flower | 31 |
| Chilopsis | 25 | Juniperus | 19 | Poppy | 26 | Wintergreen | 25 |
| Christmas Berry | 25 | Kalmia | 14 | Pyrus | 24 | Wire Vine | 28 |
| Citrus Fruits | 13 | Kangaroo Thorn | 14 | Prunus | 24, 25, 26 | Wistaria | 28 |
| Clematis | 25, 27 | Karri Gum | 17 | Frune | 8 | Yerba | 26 |
| Clianthus | 28 | Kentia | 20 | Prickly Heath | 20 | Yew | 21 |
| Coast Wallflower | 25 | Kerria | 23 | | | Yucca | 26 |



Imported French Prune Tree growing in
our experimental grounds near Morganhill